

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.77

May 19 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 88 79

May 19, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 83 76

2920 日六初月四

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

三拜禮 日九初月五亥心

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES.

GERMANS LOSE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEN.

Magnificent Work by British Artillery.

RUSSIA'S GREAT PROGRESS IN GALICIA.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

150,000 CASUALTIES AT YPRES.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Czernowitz is already ours. The remnants of the Austrian army flying towards the Pruth, is doomed to disaster by the brilliant action of our cavalry, which is continually hurling itself on the retreating masses. The booty is daily increasing. The only point in Bukovina demanding attention is the district of Kolomes, where the enemy, reinforced, is fighting most desperately because it is a vital railway centre. The Austrians' failure, which is imminent, will immediately destroy further resistance throughout the entire Bukovina region.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

May 19, 6.30 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd the Russian communiques state that the battle of Chavli continues to develop most favourably to us. The Russians crossed the Dubissa and attacked the Germans, stormed the trenches and captured prisoners. We have taken up a new front between Piliola and the upper Vistula, and by a sudden counter-attack inflicted severe losses on the enemy's advance guards, while impetuous attacks in the Opatow region drove the enemy back over a distance of seven miles. There has been a violent artillery action from the mouth of the Wislok to Przemyel. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy at Stryi and Dolina and took prisoners. The enemy on the Pruth from Delatya to Kolomes made repeated attacks in close formation, which we successfully defeated. We captured four more heavy guns and advanced beyond the river.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN THE CAMEROONS.

May 17, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the French have scored a brilliant success in capturing Esaka, in the Cameroons. Our losses were insignificant, and the enemy's serious.

PORTUGUESE CRISIS: SITUATION CRITICAL.

May 18, 9.25 a.m.
The Madrid correspondent of The Times reported on May 17 that it was impossible to ascertain details of events in Portugal, but it is reported that a fresh revolution is raging. The situation is most critical.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER.

May 18, 8.10 p.m.
A message from Madrid states that Premier Chagas was proceeding to Lisbon when he was seriously shot with a revolver at a wayside station. His assailant was killed.

TWO HUNDRED KILLED IN LISBON.

May 18, 8.40 p.m.
In Lisbon it is announced that the latest casualties are 200 killed and 500 wounded, mostly of the Republican Guard. The city is now calm, and beflagged soldiers and sailors are patrolling the streets. The Government has issued an edict in which it guarantees the protection of individuals and property.

DEFEATED ZEPPELIN RAID.

May 18, 8.10 a.m.
Unconfirmed reports from northern France state that a Zeppelin, which was shelled by a French destroyer, fell into the sea, and disappeared off Gravelines. The crew was drowned. A Zeppelin was damaged off Calais by the guns, and fell two miles off Dunkirk, and was wrecked. The crew of 40 men were captured. A telegram from Rotterdam reports that two Zeppelins which passed Flushing on Sunday night, proceeding seaward, only one returned.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

MORE CHILDREN KILLED.

May 17, 6.25 p.m.
A message from Calais says that a Zeppelin dropped bombs there, killing some children.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

May 17, 5.25 p.m.
A telegram from Urmiah on May 15 states that 3,000 Armenians were massacred at Van. The Armenians are now defending themselves against the Turks and Kurds, but help is urgently needed.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

SUCCESS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

May 18, 1.50 a.m.
We maintained all our gains on the east bank. The British, north of La Bassée, who were counter-attacked most strongly by the Germans on Sunday night, continued to fight victoriously on Monday and carried several trenches, inflicting the heaviest losses on the enemy. A detachment of 700 Germans were caught between British machine guns and the German artillery, and were entirely exterminated. The British took 1000 prisoners, also machine guns. A thick fog north of Arras prevented action, but sharp fighting continued on the slopes of Lorette, where all the German counter-attacks were repulsed. We attacked at Bois D'Ailly at dawn to-day, carried several German works, and captured three machine guns and 250 prisoners.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

GERMANS KILL THEIR OWN TROOPS.

May 17, 10 p.m.
Field Marshal French, in his bulletin, says the first army to-day had further successes to the south of Rheimsbourg Livone. All the German trenches on a front of two miles were captured. Several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops, who continue to fight with great gallantry and determination. One of these bodies, attempting to surrender, was caught by the German artillery and practically annihilated. The extent of the prisoners has not yet been ascertained, but 550 have been cleared off to the lines of communication.

GERMAN RETIREMENT ON THE YSER.

May 18, 1.50 a.m.
A Paris evening communique states that the enemy in Belgium, menaced by a complete envelopment by our successes, evacuated last night their remaining positions on the west of the Yser.

ITALIAN CRISIS NEAR.

May 17, 10 p.m.
Reuter's at Rome reports that the newspapers announce the departure of the Austro-German Ambassadors is imminent. Two special trains are held in readiness.

AN UNITED ITALY.

May 17, 9.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states there have been huge demonstrations in the Italian cities, rejoicing in Signor Salandra's return. It is emphasised that the crisis has resulted in uniting Italy under the national flag.

STRONG ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT.

May 18, 8.40 p.m.
From Rome it is reported that anti-German feeling is running high. The Municipality proposes to alter the German named streets. Italian, British, French and Russian flags are flying everywhere. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the most influential German newspapers declare that war with Italy can now be hardly prevented, and assert that Signor Salandra and Baron Sonnino have entered into an agreement with the Entente. It is reported that one and three quarter millions of Italians are already mobilised.

THE DERBY-KING'S HORSES SCRATCHED.

May 17, 9.15 p.m.
All of His Majesty's horses for the Derby have been scratched, except Sammarco.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The position in Portugal is still most critical.

The battle of Chavli is developing in favour of the Russians.

A Zeppelin has dropped bombs on Calais and killed some children.

The Germans lost one hundred and fifty thousand in the "last" battle of Ypres.

Over two hundred people have been killed in Lisbon and five hundred wounded.

Six thousand Armenians have been massacred at Van by the Turks and Kurds.

All the King's horses with the exception of Sammarco have been scratched for the Derby.

German newspapers are of the opinion that war with Italy can now be hardly prevented.

The Russians have administered an overwhelming defeat upon the Austrians in Bukovina.

Special trains are held in readiness to permit the Austrian and German ambassadors leaving Italy.

The Portuguese Premier Chagas has been seriously wounded by an assailant who fired a revolver at him.

Unconfirmed reports tell of the destruction of a Zeppelin in the North Sea by shelling from a French destroyer.

A very fine report of the fighting at Fest Hubert in which the British did such excellent work will be found in our telegram columns.

When some Germans were attempting to surrender to the British they were shelled by their own countrymen and wiped out.

The positions gained by the Allies in the Western Theatre have been such as to necessitate the withdrawal of the Germans from important points on the Yser.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6. In the case in which a Chinese trader is suing G. Mariani for non-delivery of cases of llama brand the Pasine Judge reserved judgment.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, May 22.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
Annual General Meeting—noon.
Tuesday, May 25.
Sale of Household Effects, 6.
Tattee Buildings, Kowloon.
G. P. Lammer, 2.30 p.m.
Thursday, May 27.
The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.
Annual Meeting—12.30 p.m.

NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.
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 Price \$2.50 per bottle.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
 In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHAW, TOMES & CO.
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
 Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.
 Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

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SHIP CHANDLERS
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS
 Hongkong, 1st October, 1912.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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 Inspection cordially invited: full particulars may be obtained either on premises or

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MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
 Tel. Add. "Phoenix" **THE MANAGER.**

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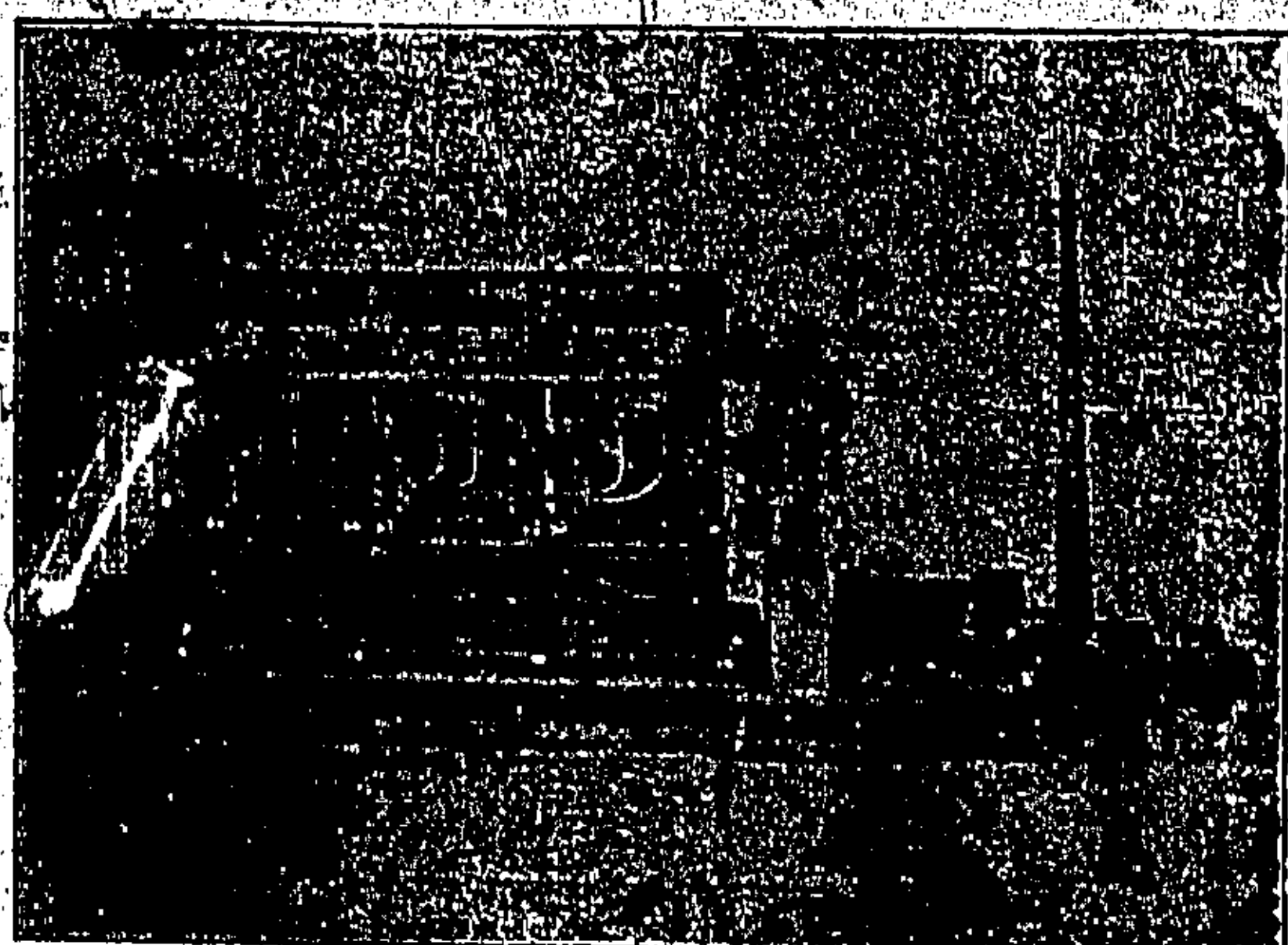
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 Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Special Room for Tourists and Steamer Passengers.
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NOTICES

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 SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.
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FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Germans in Shanghai.

By debarring the Germans from their clubs and from the directorates of British companies a step has been taken which no Britisher who consults his conscience need have cause to regret, a step which will win for them not only their own self-respect but the respect of the Chinese and of other neutrals who make their home in Shanghai and who have looked on with mingled feelings at the apathy hitherto displayed. It only remains for every Britisher in the Settlement, now that the initial break has been made, to cease entirely to have dealings with enemy residents in any capacity, outside their clubs as well as in them. After the many atrocities committed by the Germans in Belgium, in France, in Russia and on the high seas, and on the shores of Great Britain itself, none of which have been repudiated by the representative Powers of the Far East, no German has a right of entry to respectable society, and if any German thinks he has, every Britisher should consider it his duty to deny him.

Daily Press.

Italy's Aspirations.

The question of the moment is, Will Italy join in the war? A question of equal interest is, What good reason has Italy for abandoning her neutrality which she has rigorously maintained for the past nine months? Having regard to the telegrams which have been reaching us lately there can be no doubt of the existence of a strong national desire to come into the struggle on the side of the Entente Powers, notwithstanding the fact that Italy has hitherto deemed it to be in her national interests to be in alliance with Germany and Austro-Hungary. For Italy the outlook must have changed greatly since the beginning of the war, and the telegrams have given us but little information which throws any light upon this change. We have been told of the failure of the diplomatic negotiations with Austro-Hungary for substantial concessions on the Adriatic, and it has transpired that Italy has recently denounced the Triple Alliance, though there is little to show that this is entirely due to Austria's failure to come to an agreement with Italy.

China Mail.

England in Transformation.

In a soberer sphere, Mr. H. G. Wells points out in *The Daily News* that "the movement toward reality and participation is most likely to be evident in England's educational life."
 "This war has already been a liberal education for the whole Empire. It has, indeed, gone further than that; for it has aroused America to the importance of international politics. But it has also brought out into a glaring light the defects and deficiencies of British technical and higher education. No doubt this war has been altogether glorious for the British fighting man as a fighting man. It has brought to light our tremendous resources of cheerful pluck and unassuming devotion. All the more is it necessary to point to the many evidences of dullness, clumsiness, and want of imaginative foresight in the conduct of the war. The record of the War Office in relation to recruiting and to the general helpful willingness of the country, has been one, almost of unmitigated stupidity."

For a good solid meal, a la Carte, or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best, at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE**, 10, ROBINSON ROAD, 1st FLOOR, HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS. 1

M. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the Government, and is kept as busy as most of the members of the Cabinet, particularly in relation to the Committee of Imperial Defence, which he founded.

Remarkable Golf.

Albert Seymour, professional to the Molesey Hurst Club; Hampton Court, went round in 64, which equalled his record made last summer, and beats the best amateur score by five strokes. Seymour hit the twelfth pin with his tee shot, and just missed a short putt for a 2, otherwise he would have beaten record.

A Sturdy Patriot.

The death of an Indian Mutiny veteran named Thomas Atkins has occurred in Brookwood Asylum. Deceased, who belonged to the old 60th Rifles, enjoyed good health until August last, when the moping past of some troops upset his mental balance, necessitating his removal to the asylum. When war broke out Atkins expressed his disappointment that his age of 78 prevented him from serving his country again. He was a native of Walton-on-Thames.

Liverpool Shipowner's Death.

The death took place on April 7, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, of Mr. Frederic James Harrison, a member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Thomas and James Harrison, shipowners, of Liverpool. Mr. Harrison was a generous supporter of charities, including the North Staffordshire Infirmary, of which he had been president. He also gave large sums towards the building of Liverpool Cathedral and a recently erected church in Lancashire, in memory of his parents.

Only Chartered Accountants Need Apply.

It is understood that the Government has decided to appoint only chartered accountants to the posts of Government Auditor, Penang, and Assistant Treasurer, Penang, says the *Straits Echo*. When Mr. H. B. Polglase, Asst. Treasurer, Singapore, returns from leave, Mr. Turner, who is now acting for him in Singapore, will come to Penang as Government Auditor.

F. M. S. Rubber Export.

The F.M.S. exported 2,777 tons of cultivated rubber in April, of which 1,940 tons went to the Colony, 794 tons to the United Kingdom, four tons to the Continent of Europe and 30 tons to Ceylon. This brings the total F.M.S. export this year, to end of April, to 13,079 tons, valued at \$25,662,011. The quantity exported during the first four months of 1914 was 9,475 tons.

Importance of Singapore.

As an additional evidence of the advancement and increasing importance of Singapore as an international trade centre, it is gratifying to note that new Consular legislation in the United States has recently promoted the Consulate-General in this city two grades above its previous class, making it now a post of the third grade. This advancement means that there are only such cities as London and Paris in the first grade, and Hongkong, Buenos Ayres, Hamburg and other such cities, of the second grade, classed higher than Singapore, which now takes precedence over Sydney. Commenting on this advancement of the local consular post, acting Consul-General, Mr. O. L. Dreier, has pointed out that in certain respects the business of the office has greatly increased in the past few years and that the increasing importance of the great cross-roads of the Far East is noticeable in many ways, and yet it is believed there is still much in store. — *Straits Times*.

NOTICE.

Ten Victor Records

which should be in every home

Another group of ten records which are among the favorites in the Victor Record catalog.

Mother Machree	Song	McCormack	64181
When love is kind	Gluck	64325	
Cavotte from Mignon	Violin	Powell	64454
Ave Maria	Song	Melba-Kubelik	89073
Le Carillon de Cythere	Piano	Paderewski	88492
Jean	Song	Evan Williams	64280
Jolly Robbers Overture	Band		35077
La Boheme Selection	Sheridan		35077
Nightmare in the desert	Band		35395
The Conundrum			
Milliecent (Wall's Hesitation)			
Mighty Lak a Rose	Song	Dunlap	17407
I built a world for you			
I cannot help loving you			

Exclusive Agents,

MOUTRIE'S.

BACK TO THE ARMY.

200,000 Old Soldiers on Service.

The disappearance of the old soldier as Commissionaire from many of his posts of civil duty is one of the changes made in London by the war. Nearly 2,000 members of the Corps of Commissionaires—the well-known agency for providing Army pensioners and Reservists with employment—or more than two-thirds of their numbers have returned to their regiments. A familiar figure in the halls of offices and institutions and the vestibules of theatres, the uniformed Commissionaire was noted for his vigilance and efficiency; and more often than not he wore medals and ribbons on his breast. Such as are left are all the more in demand by those who have had proof of their trustworthiness. Among the varied occasional duties they are now engaged to discharge are the care of children passing through London to or from school, and the guiding of Belgian refugees.

More remarkable still is the almost complete absorption of the National Reserve into the new Armies and various auxiliary forces. At the outbreak of the war they numbered more than 250,000. Their periods of service were over, they had passed out of the Reserve, they were under no further obligation of duty; but when the National Reserve was founded in Surrey by Mr. St. Loe Strachey, and spread throughout the country under the care of the Territorial Associations, these old soldiers voluntarily declared themselves willing to respond if called on in a national emergency. Men under 35 undertook in the event of war to serve as soldiers abroad, and men between 42 and 50 to discharge military duties at home. Their action is a splendid refutation of the old cynical saying that if there was any one thing an old soldier was determined on, it was never to put his neck into the military noose again.

All who were capable of active service, all who could pass the medical examination, have rejoined the colours. They are distributed among the various combatative units. Many of them re-enlisted straight into the new Armies and the Territorial Force when war was declared. Others passed into the Special Reserve, which provides drafts for the battalions at the front. Thousands of the ex-non-commissioned officers are instructing the new recruits. The men of more advanced years are doing useful work in guarding concentration camps, railways, waterworks, powder factories, and other vulnerable points, and have thus released Regulars and Territorials for more active duties.

Altogether at least 200,000 of these old soldiers have returned to the service of the country. It is a splendid record.

Cheaper Bread Ordered in Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree ordering the manufacture and sale of a special type of bread throughout Italy and prohibiting the use of finer bread than these specifications provide for, except in hospitals.

"WOBBLING" OF THE NORTH POLE

Latest Theory of the Cause of Earthquakes.

That the "wobbling" of the north pole may be responsible for the earthquake that devastated Central Italy, obliterating many of its towns, killing approximately 40,000 of its inhabitants, and doing damage to property in excess of \$12,000,000, on January 13, is the latest theory tentatively advanced by scientists for such an upheaval of the earth's surface. It is generally agreed by investigators that many quakes are caused by volcanic action. Many of them are also due, according to generally accepted theories, to "slips" or sudden readjustments of the deep-lying rock strata which form the foundations of the earth.

There are however many earthquakes that cannot be attributed to either of these causes, so far as scientific investigators have been able to demonstrate. That these quakes, or some of them, are in some way connected with the variation of the earth's axis from its normal position has been suggested by some excellent authorities. In this connection the *Popular Mechanics Magazine* says:

"Recent study of these polar aberrations has demonstrated that the axis is constantly moving about in a spiral course, in much the same manner as a top travels when it is spinning on a slightly uneven surface. By astronomical observations this path has been traced and the discovery made that the axis returns to about a normal position approximately every seven years.

It has been found that when the axis makes a sharp turn in its very irregular course, seismic activity is materially increased. From this it is reasoned that the movement of the pole probably sets up stresses in the crust of the earth which result in violent upheavals along faults and ridges.

The recent upheaval in Italy centred its force in the mountainous province of Abruzzi. The shock lasted 34 seconds, but in that brief time the whole countryside was changed into a burial ground of cities and a region of famine and suffering. There was a succession of lesser shocks following the quake which were felt from the southernmost part of the peninsula into certain parts of France and Switzerland, causing serious avalanches to occur in the Swiss Alps which isolated villages and destroyed large forests. These disturbances, in the opinion of some, indicated that the quake was not of volcanic origin.

Avezzano, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, lying less than 70 miles east of Rome, is now a quakeladen heap of crumbled stone, with here and there a tottering wall. In all, there were nearly a score of towns which were wiped out completely, and more than 100 where severe tolls of both life and property were reported. — *Globe*.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

that they were at the same public school and in the same house at college. Indeed the officer will tell you with every pride that the sergeant is actually the better man of the two. And he is certainly right in maintaining that it is a heap more difficult now-a-days to qualify for sergeant and keep your stripes than to get a Second Lieutenant's commission. It is very certain that this particular officer will never go where his sergeant will not follow and make mighty "certain" the platoon is backing him close up. I think these Terriers were, if anything, a trifle disappointed in the comparative security of the famous mud of Flanders in their trenches. The last few days have been dry but very cold. The Terriers were snugly wrapped in their goatskin coats and woollen gloves and have made themselves as comfortable at home with all the dodges of bucket-brashers and straw-littered dug-outs as the oldest of old campaigners. To see them deftly balancing a mess tin of tea on the coals, or slicing some heaven-sent (looted) onions and beef, and breakfast ration biscuits, into a sizzling mess tin stew, would certainly lead you to conclude that these men have been many months at the game. From officers and men I could only hear of two worries, and they might count as one—when the next big soap is coming and whether they'll have the luck to be in it. If they are fair specimens of the Terriers I have no fears about how they'll shape if they are in it. A subaltern in the Northamptonshire Regiment states that the trouble in the trenches is not to get the men to stand to their posts but to prevent them taking needless risks. In a few days men get quite used to the sound of bullets and snail-shooting at 300 yards at a man's head and shoulders means many a miss. When Tommy has been missed about three times he is apt to grow contemptuous. When a bullet gets home head-bobbing becomes less popular for a time, but the effect is short-lived, and before long Tommy is playing jack-in-the-box again.

A Night Adventure.

Another young officer has sent the following interesting and lively letter home "I had some rather brick times when I was last in the trenches. We were only 200 yards from the Germans at one end of our company and about 270 at the other. A stream ran between the two lines of trenches. The day after we got in, orders came that the ground in front of our trenches had to be examined at night, and that the depth of the stream and the nature of its bed had to be discovered. I was put on the job with another subaltern. We crawled out three times altogether that night, and I had sooner take my chance in any shell fire than do that job again. We were always running into German patrols or imagining that we were. Once when we were ten yards off the stream we heard a German working towards us on the other side. The other fellow wanted to fire, but I stopped him, for if we had fired the Germans might have sent up a light and then we should have been snookered all right. So would the German patrols have been, but that wouldn't have been much good to us. Well, this German came right up to the stream, and was just wading through it when he saw or heard us and bolted. At another time we saw one of the listening patrols and "hooked it" with some speed. The way I got across that stream (we were on the other side then) has convinced me that I am really no end of a cross-country runner. We were out about three hours in all, and the last time we went out we took a corporal with us to show him the lie of the land, as he was to be in command of the listening patrol the next night. From the report of our discoveries written by the junior commanding officer anyone would have imagined that we had been for a stroll along the parapet of the German trench."

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LIFE OF GENERAL JOFFRE by A. Kahn B.A. ..	.80		
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

FAREWELL TO THE GERMANS.

The Ministry's decision in regard to the Germans in England who have not hitherto been interned should wipe off the bulk of the Alien enemies left in the country. What will happen to the large numbers who will have to be liberated when the war ends, no one would care to prophesy; but we cannot believe that a very pressing invitation will be extended to them to remain in Britain. For the circumstances of the present war have no parallel in history, and what has happened in the case of past wars is no criterion for the present. When peace was declared after the Peninsular, Crimean and Boer Wars, Britishers were ready to exchange hearty handshakes with those who had been their enemies but a few days previously, and to let bygones be bygones; enemy prisoners were released and were free to stay in British territory or to leave it, just as they chose. For reasons that scarcely call for recapitulation this amicable adjustment of affairs cannot well be the case when Germany has been forced into the absolute surrender which the Allies are determined shall be her portion. The prisoners will be released, and—England being England—will not necessarily be forced to leave the country by law. Circumstances, however, are sometimes stronger than the law, and when the aliens find that the old inducements to make our country their home are no longer held out to them, it is probable that most of them will take a hint and go where their presence may be less offensive than it is likely to be to Britishers for the next few centuries. A few will remain and a few more will gradually drift back to London, Liverpool and Manchester, but they will be there on sufferance instead of, as before, as a positive influence.

That before war broke out the Germans were an influence in Britain probably no one wishes to deny, though it happens that their own demeanour, in a general way, was a lucky obstacle to the spread of that influence. In a large city like London, plentiful though the Germans were, their presence was less felt than in small Colonial communities like that of Singapore or Hongkong. The majority of the Germans in England were of the working class; they were confined, more or less, to certain quarters of the big cities, and though, as has since transpired, in many cases they were there for no good, they were not powerful enough to foist their national notions and methods on the British public. Out here it was another matter. Knowing that competition was too strong for them in Britain, the German merchants, inspired by their Government, had for years past laid themselves out to obtain a firm foothold even in Australia and South Africa, and to get practically the whole of the most profitable business in Hongkong, Canton, Hankow and Shanghai into their hands. In the larger possessions their foothold was disputed, but in Hongkong no resistance whatever seems to have been made to their aggression. They settled themselves here as shippers, piece-goods merchants, general dealers, commission agents and so forth, and, having found Hongkong, and China generally, a comfortable abode, proceeded to make themselves as objectionable as possible to the British element.

Whatever may happen in the future, Britishers are not going to be quite such fools as to allow such a state of things to recur. The Empire has always had a reputation for hospitality, and its readiness to give refuge to all sorts and conditions has made things harder than need have been for Britishers themselves; for the more there are to share the loaf the smaller must be the slices. While our people can never become unduly churlish, the events of the war will have taught them that the best guardians of British interests are Britishers themselves. Moreover these are the days of hard times, and harder are yet to come—for the first year after peace is declared will certainly be a lean one for all classes—which makes it all the more impossible for us to share our loaf with the Germans. Whether in the Colonies or at Home, British firms and individuals have to recoup themselves, and this cannot be done successfully in any place over-run by German wasters. Without the Germans, Britain and the Colonies are going to be very comfortable and profitable spots in which to live, after the expensive period has been tided over. All classes suffered to a greater or less degree by their presence, and, correspondingly, all classes are going to reap advantage from their absence. If, after all that our nation has suffered through them, we allow them to regain even the faintest shadow of their former power—whether in Hongkong or elsewhere—we shall richly deserve every ill that comes to us through them.

Health to the Russians!

Royal anniversaries are fashionable at this time of year, and to-day Russia celebrates the forty-seventh birthday of the Emperor Nicholas. Among the many good things for which we have to thank the great war, is the strengthening of the friendship between Britain and Russia. It is many a long year since the British had any legitimate ground for grievance against their present ally, but the same cannot be said of Russia, where we are concerned. Our old distrust of her was founded on mere empty fears that she had designs on India, and so greatly taken up were we with watching her that we forgot to watch a greater and more insidious enemy—Germany. Meanwhile we were obstinately opposed to Turkey's being dealt with by Russia as she deserved. To-day we have to admit that Russia was right and that we were wrong; dangerously wrong. All that, however, is now past, and to-day there are no two ways of thinking in connection with what the Turks deserve—and what they are likely to get.

A Hint to Magistrates.

The Hongkong Magistrates' Ordinance (13-2-1890) has the following: "The room or place in which a magistrate sits to hear and to try any complaint or information shall be deemed as open and public court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them, unless the magistrate otherwise directs where the evidence is of an indecent character, in which case he shall make a note on the depositions of the direction which he has given." The wording here is clear and exact, and leaves no room for doubt as to its meaning. Then why, we may well ask, at the end of last week, was a local resident allowed to answer a summons against him, in connection with the muzzling order, in a magistrate's private room instead of in open court? The breach of law for which the summons was issued was, we are quite well aware, extremely trivial, and one which it might be the ill luck of any of us—even the magistrate himself—to commit unwittingly. But that is hardly the question; it is the principle with which we are concerned. If a magistrate can decide to hear in private a charge of allowing an unmuzzled dog to be at large, what is to prevent his extending the same privilege to a man accused of murder or theft? It is little events like this that, in the past, have helped to breed the feeling of discontent where the administration of Hongkong is concerned, noticeable among ninety per cent. of the British element in the Colony.

Another Light Sentence.

Twice within the past week we have taken occasion to remark that the spread of crime within the Colony is rarely a matter for which we can blame the police, and a case decided at the Criminal Sessions yesterday may be regarded as a useful confirmation of our statement. A man was charged with attempting to induce an Army Service Corps staff sergeant to collude with him in an attempt to defraud the Government in connection with a supply of coal. He was found guilty and, even though he had exaggerated his offence by seeking to drag an innocent man into difficulties over the matter, the sentence inflicted was six months' imprisonment without hard labour! Seeing that half the abuses and dishonesty prevalent in the Far East hang round this question of "squeeze," it seems a long way from the height of wisdom to let off a proved offender with so light a punishment. The sentence is the more disappointing in view of the fact that, of late, judges and magistrates have been pursuing the wisest policy of severity. We can hardly think that the people of Hongkong, other than the criminal classes, will welcome such a return to the old happy-go-lucky method of "handling crime."

DAY BY DAY.

"WHAT THE WORLD NEEDS IS A GREEDLESS CHRISTIAN."

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Oriental to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Nubia to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Oriental to-day at 4 p.m.
English Mail.—Closes per a.s. Nubia to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Ying Chow to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Donglases.—\$47, buyers.
Star Ferries.—\$38, buyers.
Eyo's.—\$155, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 99, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 41, buyers.
Laos \$39, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$117, com.
Luzons.—\$29, nom.
Raub's.—\$3.80, buyers.
Kowloon Wharves.—\$71, buyers.
Hongkong Docks \$58, buyers.
China Providents.—\$8.10, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 47th birthday of H. I. M. the Czar of Russia.

Money Stolen.
A Chinese from a Connaught Road Central boarding-house reports to the police that another Chinese entrusted with \$100 for safe keeping has cleared off with it.

Alleged Robbery.
A woman named Annie Wing alleges that whilst in the neighbourhood of Gun Club Hill she was attacked by an Indian who robbed her of a gold watch and chain valued \$105. She alleges that he tried to force her up the hill, but she ran to the prisoner's camp, at Hung Hom, and in her excitement she injured her foot against the wire entanglements. The police made investigations, and in the report made it is stated that the woman had no right inside the lines.

Victoria Theatre.
Our readers are reminded of the big concert which takes place at the Victoria Theatre to-night. In addition to the various professional artists—Miss May Clark, the Carsons, Mr. Albert Morrow, and Professor Gonzalez—who are performing, the management has secured the services of one or two very popular local amateurs, including Mr. Harry Relf. One of the features of the evening will be "Motoring," by Harry Tate. The concert is under the patronage of H. E. Major General Kelly. The band of the 74th Puncjabis will play, and twenty per cent. of the proceeds will be given to the entertainment fund for the Shropshires.

A DANGEROUS MAN.

Fourteen Days Without Hard Labour.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was sentenced to fourteen days without hard labour, which appears to be the maximum under the ordinance, for being in possession of pepper, wire and stripped bamboo implements such as to be used for an unlawful purpose. It appears that the police in Yau-mai are making inquiries in connection with an alleged armed robbery, and Detective Sergeant Wills and a party of police secreted themselves in a certain house and there arrested a Chinese who came in. The search revealed the things mentioned, and the man alleged that the pepper was given him by a man for whom the police are looking.

Mr. J. R. Wood passed the sentence mentioned above.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

SUCCESSSES OF THE ALLIES.

Italy's Position.

Whether Italy ultimately takes part in the war or not, there is room for little doubt as to what her people in general wish; and there is no more popular man in the country at the present moment than Signor Salandra, the advocate of war. The feeling seems to be anti-German rather than pronouncedly anti-Austrian, and this goes far towards acquitting Italy of selfish motives in the matter. From the Allies' point of view the help that she can give towards bringing about the more speedy crippling of the enemy is by no means to be despised. According to reports she already has one and three quarter million troops mobilised, and, among those, we have to include the finest cavalry, and some of the finest mountaineers, in the world. Her geographical position makes the invasion of Austria, whether from the south or from the east, no seriously difficult matter, especially at a time when the defenders of the frontier have so much other work on their hands.

The Russians.

Hongkong Russians who are keeping their Emperor's birthday will find additional matter for rejoicing in the Petrograd communiques received here this morning. What the Austrian "temporary success" was we have no means of learning, for we believe this is the first allusion that has been made to it; but it would seem that ample atonement for Russian reverses has been made, since the enemy is described as fleeing in disorder after a terrible defeat, involving enormous sacrifice of life, money and territory. Bakhovna, which is now practically in the hands of the Russians, is the southernmost district of Galicia, and is separated by formidable mountain ranges from Hungary.

Failure of German Plans.

That "terrific onslaught" which the Germans planned for May 15 was apparently one of their prize fiascos. Doubtless their will was good enough, but when the fated Fifteenth came, their army was short by a mere matter of a hundred and fifty thousand men (not much less than the British have lost during the entire war!) and the artillery on whose services they had relied were not feeling equal to the occasion. There is a vagueness about the dates of the British successes, but we can resign ourselves to that when the facts are given. On Saturday—makee which Saturday—our men made an attack on the Germans—makee at what point. It began at half past eleven at night and, by three o'clock on the following morning, they had penetrated a mile into the enemy's lines. There is no humbug about news like that, or about the fact that German losses ran into six figures during the second battle of Ypres. The experience of the past nine months has taught us not to wax over sanguine; but surely one is justified in saying that the end is coming into sight when Germany has to endure rebuffs such as these.

Other Wires.

Before the Germans have had time to digest the blow which General Botha delivered last week they are treated to the further news that another of their former African colonies has been the scene of a defeat: this time the Cameroons again, where the French, at a trifling loss, have inflicted considerable slaughter and have captured the town of station of Eoka. The remaining wires deal with the killing of some more children by the German braves, and the massacre of six thousand Armenians by the Turks, who are determined to live up to their old reputation where the persecution of Christians is concerned, up to the very last moment.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

The German in China.

The following leading article was taken from the *Globe* of April 5. In this country we are not likely to forget how before the war Germany tried to stir up disaffection against us in Ireland, in India, and in Egypt, or the great financial plot by which she strove to break our credit. It is much to be hoped that we shall also not weakly forgive these things when the war is over, but accept them as a warning for all time in our dealings with this treacherous Power. In a singularly thoughtful and well-informed article in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* it is pointed out that German influence in China is by no means extinguished by the loss of Kiao-chau, but that considerable concessions still remain to her in the Treaty Ports of Shanghai and Tientsin. The foreign settlements and their ports are outside the sovereignty of China and therefore no indignity would be placed upon the independence of that country if they were attacked by any other Power or Powers, a fact of considerable importance when we remember that the Treaty Powers are now for the first time at war among themselves.

Apart from the general reasons for striking at Germany and German influence wherever we can do so, there are specific reasons why the Allies should do so in the Treaty Ports. There was at one time a tacit understanding that, even though the States to which these settlements belong should be at war among themselves, they should present a common front to the Chinese Government. But the Germans have so persistently and so outrageously violated that unwritten convention that it would be unpardonable weakness on the part of the Allies to treat it as having any longer any binding force. Germany has made her concessions at Shanghai and Tientsin, bases for a systematic plot, for the injury of all other European nations in general, and of this country in particular. Since 1895 she has shown no desire to make the common good her object, but has endeavoured by every possible means to extend her influence at the expense of others, and it is perhaps needless to say that since the war began this attitude has been intensified. And Central and Southern China has been flooded with pamphlets describing the English, French, Russian and Belgians as incapable of resisting the all-conquering Germans.

Throughout China a vast German propaganda is now in progress which has for its object to persuade the Chinese that England is tottering to her fall and that triumphant Germany is about to take her place in the Eastern world. It is not advisable that it should be allowed to go unchecked, and this country and her Allies fortunately possess the means to check it effectually with very little trouble and probably no bloodshed. Each Power at Shanghai possesses its own local volunteers and police, and these could without difficulty eject the Germans altogether from their concessions. Such a step would impress the Chinese much more even than the Japanese capture of Kiao-chau, for it would convince them that Germany had been ostracised by all civilised nations, and was totally unable to support her pretensions in the Far East. It might, and should, be followed by the cancelling of all German contracts and concessions in China, and their transfer to the Allies on a basis proportional to their actual interests in that country. When the liquidation of Germany's liabilities has to be undertaken after the war, it will be as well that her creditors should have as many solid assets as possible under their control.

Roumanian May Proclaim Siege.

A despatch from Bucharest says the Roumanian parliament has passed a law empowering the government to proclaim a state of siege until the end of the war, if such a step should be deemed necessary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

UNFORTUNATE PORTUGAL.

(To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Sir,—Your leaderette comment on the affairs in Portugal has interested me, while at the same time it gave me an opportunity of bringing out a few points in connection with the movement now afoot in Portugal.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the news as given by Reuters is mere speculation, but I am afraid it will not be so to any appreciable extent if the ministry of Mr. Pimenta de Castro remains in power.

No true Republican will ever tolerate the high-handed action of Mr. Castro. He has violated the Constitution of our Republic by dictating laws, and refusing to have them passed by the Congress. This ought not, and will not, be endured. The people must govern Portugal, and not Mr. Castro.

If the assassination of Mr. Afonso Costa, as transmitted by Reuters, should be true—which I sincerely hope is not the case—Portugal would have suffered a substantial loss. Mr. Costa has done only too much for the Republic to be ignored by any thinking man.

I am sorry to note that the *Telegraph* still holds the opinion that the assassination of King Carlos and his son formed part of the revolutionary movement. If this should be so, then it would not have been necessary to make any fight, but simply to find an opportune time to exterminate, one by one, the then Royal Family. The revolution of 1910 had as its sole object the change of the form of government, and the murdering of members of the Royal Family was not included in the programme. The fact that the palace of King Manoel was bombarded, and that he refused to surrender, and as the castle was strongly defended, the result is too obvious for any explanation. Your terming the present Republican government as a "Regicide" government is therefore quite incorrect.

I am not a politician, and therefore give the above for what it is worth.

Thanking you for the insertion of the above in your current issue in advance, and enclosing my card.—Yours etc.,

ANTI-DESPOTIC.

Canton, May 18, 1915.

Since writing the above, I am glad to see from the morning papers which have just come to hand that Mr. Pimenta de Castro has taken refuge in the N. R. P. Vasco da Gama, and that a great part of the army has at last seen Mr. Castro's self-serving patriotism, and has joined the army of true Republicans. Down with despotism, and ahead with Republicanism.

JOYFUL, FRUITFUL UNION.

German Protest Against the Hymn of Hate.

Amsterdam, April 7.
The German Catholic newspaper *Stimmen der Zeit*, the organ of the German Jesuits, protests against German self-esteem, and against the hatred shown towards England, declaring: "Every nation has its own mystic mission which no one has a right to deny. We desire for England that the rich talents and gifts of a cool, calculating people may become a blessing to mankind. We wish for great, holy Russia that the depths of the people may at last be opened, and that the admirable treasures of this reflecting and soft yet strong national soul may become evident. We wish for France that from a consuming fire may arise her old subtle and precious civilisation, the civilisation of her saints and ambassadors, troubadours and active merciful women, and that she may commence a joyful, fruitful union with us."

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN IRELAND'S VOLUNTEERS, GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

Manager's Report for Four Weeks Ending April 24, 1915.

Gentlemen,—Herewith I beg to submit my report on your mining and milling operations for four weeks ending April 24.

The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay returns shows a total of 317 ft., made up of 41 ft. sinking, 183 ft. driving, and 93 ft. cross cutting, as against 239 ft. for the previous four weeks.

Bt. Koman Mine.

940 ft. Level.—The main cross-cut has been extended 20 ft., making a total of 112 ft. and is without change.

840 ft. Level.—The north drive has been advanced 10 ft., bringing the total to 57 ft. The lode 42 ins. assays 1 dwt.

The south drive has been taken from 80 ft. to 88 ft., showing no improvement.

740 ft. Level.—The south drive has been driven 7 ft., making a total of 327 ft. The lode 48 ins. wide, gives 8 dwts.

610 ft. Level.—The drive south has been extended 10 ft., making a total of 404 ft. The lode 50 ins. wide, gives 1½ dwts.

The number 2 winz. has been sunk 9 ft., making total depth 87 ft. The lode 48 ins. wide, assays 2½ dwts.

The north drive has been driven 15 ft., making a total of 347 ft. The drive is now getting away from the disturbed into more settled ground.

On a branch struck in a cross-cut east 88 ft. from main cross-cut, (see November report) drives have been taken to the north and south 13 ft. and 20 ft., respectively, on a lode 60 ins. wide, worth 7 dwts.

The south drive on the 85 ft. lode has been restarted and taken from 167 ft. to 181 ft. The lode 115 ins. wide, assays 7½ dwts.

Cross-cutting for slope-filling 42 ft.

Stopes.—Above the 740 ft. level, one stop, lode 104 ins. wide, worth 3½ dwts.

Above the 610 ft. level, three stopes, lode 104 ins. wide, worth 5½ dwts.

Above the 510 ft. level, two stopes, lode 91 ins. wide worth 4½ dwts.

Anderson Mine.

480 ft. Level.—The north drive has been driven 25 ft., making a total of 94 ft. The lode 52 ins. wide, gives 7½ dwts.

To the south drive has been added 18 ft., bringing the total to 95 ft. The lode 20 ins. wide, assay 7½ dwts.

360 ft. Level, No. 1 Winz.—This has been sunk 21 ft., making total depth 47 ft. Lode 48 ins. wide, gives 2½ dwts.

260 ft. Level.—Here 35 ft. has been driven, making a total of 85 ft.

No. 2 winz. This has been started during the month at about 800 ft. north of the shaft and sunk 7 ft. on a lode 84 ins. wide, assaying 8½ dwts.

160 ft. Level, drive north on east lode. To this has been added 9 ft., bringing the total 306 ft. The lode 30 ins., gives 14½ dwts.

No. 2 surface winz. has been sunk 11 ft. on a lode 80 ins. wide, worth 10 dwts. It has been connected to the 160 ft. level north.

Cross-cutting for slope-filling, 22 ft.

Stopes.—Above the 360 ft. level, one stop, lode 96 ins. wide, worth 3½ dwts.

Above the 260 ft. level, one stop, lode 75 ins. wide, worth 2½ dwts.

General.—In Koman south shaft 110 ft. has been retimbered. The station at 400 ft. level Anderson is being made.

The water service to Dr. Malacca has been completed. In a few days the steam plant there will be closed down.

The work on the second ten heads under reconstruction is in an advanced state.

Milling sheet for four weeks ending April 24, 1915.

Bukit Koman.

20 stamps ran 25.2 days. Lost time 2.7 days, due to broken cam-shaft, shortage of power, repairs and usual cleanup.

Store Crushed.—Bukit Koman ... 1,284 tons. Anderson ... 741 tons. Bukit Hilam ... 30 tons. Junction ... 00 tons. Total ... 2,095 tons.

50,000 Men Provided for the Army.

Over 25,000 National Volunteers were reviewed in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on April 5 by Colonel Maurice Moore, the Inspector-General of the force, in the presence of Mr. John Redmond, M.P.

In an interview afterwards Mr. Redmond said:—

"A moderate computation of the number of volunteers taking part in the review and march past is 25,000, but it ought to be remembered by every one that 25,000 of the colleagues and comrades of these men are at present serving with the colours."

"The official figures supplied to me by the Irish Government verify that fact, and if one were to take into account the Ulster Volunteers, at the very lowest computation 50,000 Irish volunteers are to-day serving with the colours."

The band of the Irish Guards arrived in Dublin on Saturday night. Crowds of people lined the streets from the station to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor gave the Guards an official reception. The band afterwards played "Eileen Allannah" to the guests. No military band had played at the Mansion House, Dublin, for more than thirty years.

A SECRET OF HOME DEFENCE REVEALED.

A paragraph in the recent official notice issued by the Railway Executive Committee permits us, says the *Railway Gazette*, to refer to a feature of the scheme for home defence which we have hitherto kept secret. One of the reasons given by the Executive Committee for the withdrawal of practically all cheap bookings is found in paragraph (3) of the statement issued on March 24. This reads: "The necessity for keeping a large number of men, engines, and vehicles constantly in readiness for naval and military purposes."

The publication of this statement permits us to say that in the immediate neighbourhood of certain selected points are complete trains, ready made up, which can be utilised at a moment's notice. Locomotives at the nearest engine shed and enginesmen are also always in readiness, and guards to work the trains. What requires to be done, should the emergency unfortunately arise, has all been carefully planned by the railway companies in consultation with the naval and military authorities.

Huntington Mills (2) ran 22.9 days. Lost time 5.1 days, due to repairs, shortage of power and usual cleanup.

Surface Ore Crushed:—Bukit Hilam ... 1,950 tons. Junction ... 1,780 tons.

Total ore crushed in 2,735 tons.

Koman Mills ... 5,831 tons.

Amalgam ... 2,639 ozs. Sponge ... 1,162 0. Bullion ... 2,832 dwts.

Stamp Mill ... 1,303.498 401 9. Huntington Mills 783 389 385 0.

Totals 2,066 887 877 9.

Bukit Malacca.

Two Huntington Mills ran 17.5 days. Lost time 10.5 days, due to shortage of water, usual repairs and cleanup.

Surface Ore Crushed:—Bukit Koman 1,749 equal to Bukit Malacca 1,770 3,000 tons.

Amalgam collected 573 ozs., producing 287 ozs. sponge, yielding 285 ozs. melted gold.

Average yield per ton Bt. Koman stamps 4.69 dwts.

Average yield per ton Bt. Koman Huntington Mills ... 2.06 "

Average yield per ton Bt. Koman Tailings62 "

Average yield per ton Bt. Malacca Huntington Mills ... 1.90 "

Totals Stone crushed ... 8,831 tons.

Amalgam ... 2,639 ozs. Smelted gold 1,162 0.

Average yield per ton ... 2,832 dwts.

Average fine ... 912 ozs.

W. H. Martin, General Manager.

WAR ITEMS.

German Governor's Warning.

Amsterdam, April 8. The German Governor-General of Belgium has issued the following notice:—Any damage done to telegraph or telephone lines or railways will be punished by court-martial. Trespassers will be sentenced to death in conformity with law. If any person causing damage is not arrested, rigorous measures will be taken against the community in whose district the damage has been done.—*Central News.*

Germanising Belgium. The *St. Louis* correspondent of the *Telegraaf* reports that the Germans are Germanising Kooke. All the street names have already been altered. The former "Vismach Pad," for instance, has been renamed "Fleemische Straat." The same paper learns from Brussels that the singing or playing of the Marseillaise has been forbidden on pain of a long term of imprisonment.

More "Frightfulness." Amsterdam, April 6.—According to the *Journal Belge* information received from Maastricht is to the effect that the Germans are making experiments upon dogs in trenches at Hasselt, with grenades filled with asphyxiating gas. The bombs are thrown by hand or by the employment of a specially constructed weapon. It is expected that the Germans will employ the grenades against soldiers in the trenches.

Paris Becoming Normal. Paris, April 6.—Signs of the return of Paris to normal life are seen in the reopening of some of the museums. Till recently the Invalides, where the war trophies are on exhibition, was the only museum open to sightseers. On Saturday the Museum of Decorative Arts installed in the Louvre pavilions opened its doors. Yesterday the Musée Guimet followed the example. Partial reopening of the Luxembourg is announced for this week for an exhibition of the work of Belgian artists as well as a number of Brangwyn's etchings.—*Reuter.*

Colonel St. John. Colonel G. F. W. St. John, C.B., who has been appointed a Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, entered the service in May, 1880, and was promoted to captain in October, 1888. He took part in the Zulu Valley Expedition in 1890, and in the Leizal Expedition two years later. In 1897-8 he served with the Tiber Expeditionary Force, and was present at the action at D. gai, the capture of the Sumpugh and Arhang Passes, and the operations against the Khami Khel Chamkanis and in the Bazar Valley, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal with two clasps. He served in China in 1900, and took part in the relief of Tientsin, the relief of Peking, and the actions at Peitsang and Yanglung, being twice mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal with clasp. Colonel St. John also served in the South African War, for which he has the Queen's medal with four clasps.

Count Bernstorff. Washington, April 14. It is persistently rumoured in official circles that the United States Government will ask for recall of Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. It is expected that the State Department will make an informal reply to the Memorandum issued from the Embassy regarding United States neutrality, and will suggest that the Ambassador, by issuing this document to the Press, has rendered himself a persona non grata at Washington.

Von Hindenburg. Paris, April 14.

The *Journal* says:—According to information from a trustworthy source in Brussels, Marshal von Hindenburg has really left the Eastern front for the Western front, and was at Courtrai on Friday last.

Our correspondent tells us, also, that 60,000 young German recruits are at the moment in training in Belgium. They are intended for the most perilous posts. They are all orphans, who have been picked in order to avoid fathers or mothers asking questions about very bloody or useless attempts.—*Reuter.*

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BRITISH PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

Plan to Ostracise Germany and the Germans.

The British Patriotic League is now being formed with the object of "tirelessly endeavouring to carry out the following actions:—

1. To avoid the purchase and use of German goods either for business or household purposes, and if members (if any public body to use every means to prevent contracts going to Germany.

2. Avoid patronising any German firms in Britain or Ireland or any German-owned or controlled companies. All offices, shops, restaurants, hotels, &c., which are free from German taint shall have affixed on their door the badge of the British Patriotic League—the Union Jack, with the letters "B.P.L." thereon—otherwise our members shall not enter them, or have any dealings with them.

3. Members shall not employ any German servants (male or female), either in their business or in their household.

4. Members shall use the strongest influence possible to prevent Germans obtaining civic or any other kind of honours.

5. Members occupying a business block where German firms are also housed shall arrange to give collective notice to the landlord if the German firms do not vacate the building.

6. Members shall avoid social intercourse with Germans of either sex. This does not require to be done rudely, but they must be politely given to understand that their room is preferred to their company.

7. Members shall not tour in Germany after the war, or send their children to be educated there.

8. Members shall not travel by German steamer, or ship any goods by them.

9. Strong efforts shall be made to introduce and pass legislation to prevent German owned or controlled companies from enjoying the privileges of our Limited Liability Acts. A law must be put in force to prevent Germans who are liable to military or naval service from ever earning their bread in our country or colonies.

Why should we directly subsidise hostile armed forces? Very stringent guarantees must be given before naturalisation is granted, as this is, in most cases, merely a manoeuvre to gain financial ends, or to act as a spy. Naturalised Germans should be liable to confiscation of all their possessions and imprisonment, should they be proved guilty of treasonable acts or hostile action against the land to which they have solemnly sworn allegiance. No German-born person should ever be allowed to hold any Government appointment or be in Parliament.

It is suggested that the headquarters of the League should be situated in Victoria-street, with branches in every county and every colony. The subscription shall be moderate, to enable even the poorest to join. A monthly paper shall be published giving the danger points to which the members shall devote attention. Similar Leagues are also to be formed in France, Russia, and Belgium.—*Globe.*

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The Water Carriage System Again.

Yesterday afternoon the usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held, Mr. G. N. Orme, presiding. There were also present the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett C.M.G., Dr. Pearce, Col. Gordon Hall, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham C.M.G., Mr. P. W. Goodring, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Ng. Hon Taz and the secretary Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands.

The application from the Indian school for permission to erect water closets in the building to be erected in the Sookun-poo Valley was again considered.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett moved that the application be refused and Col. Gordon Hall seconded.

In answer to Dr. Fitzwilliams the chairman said that the number of scholars in the school would be about two hundred.

Dr. Pearce thought that the application should be refused until a proper sewer had been laid which would not have its outfall in Causeway Bay. At present there was no sewer, and until one was constructed, he was of opinion that the application should be refused.

The Hon. Mr. Chatham thought the matter should be adjourned until some arrangement had been come to for the installation of water closets. In the present conditions it would be impossible to permit them to be erected on the site desired, and until they could satisfy the Board that proper provision would be made, the application should not be granted.

Dr. Fitzwilliams proposed that the matter should stand adjourned, Mr. Goodring seconded, and the amendment was carried on the casting vote of the chairman.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM & STRAITS.

The Steamship "MONMOUTHSHIRE."

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 25th instant at 3.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

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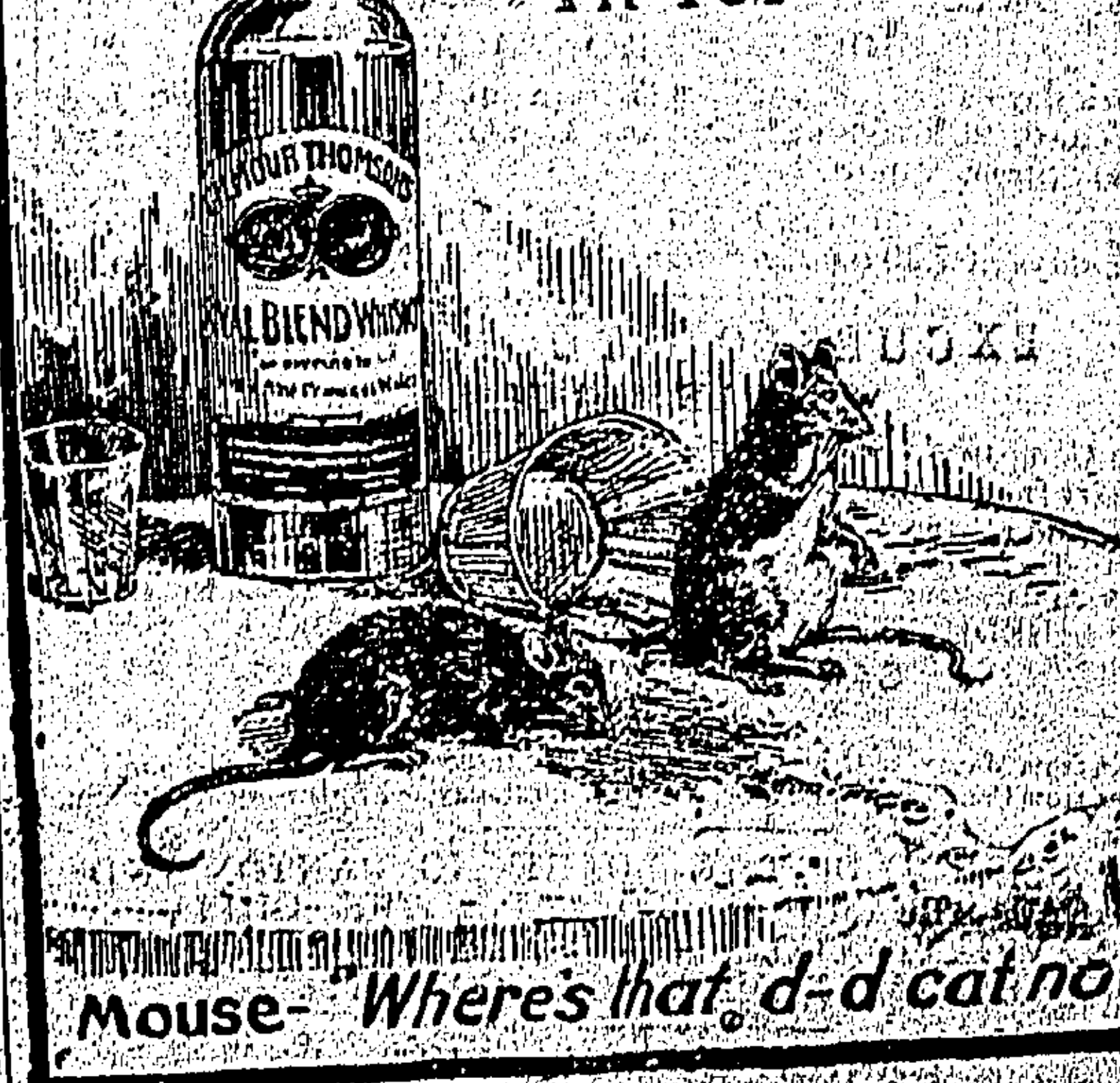
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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East, to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 26th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, May 18, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 19th MAY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 20th MAY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 23rd MAY.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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IPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kitano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope T. 16,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Iwakawa T. 21,000	THUR., 20th May, at noon. THURS., 3rd June, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500	THURS., 27th May, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang, Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi T. 12,500 Kanagawa Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	SATURDAY, 29th May. TUESDAY, 25th May.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 12,500 Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June. MONDAY, 24th May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	MONDAY, 14th June at 10 a.m.
MOJI & Kobe		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama		

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kitano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 26th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 27th May
Aki	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

SHANGHAI	Yingchow	20th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	23rd May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	25th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st June at 4 p.m.

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"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Lupow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, lighted throughout with Electric Light, Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 19th May, 1915.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Destination	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	19th May	JAVA	21st May
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	28th May
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	26th May	JAVA	28th May
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	28th May

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 12th May.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	1st May	28th May at 10 a.m.
St. Albans	14th May	22nd June
Empire	24th June	17th July

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI. 21st May at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 25th May at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI. 28th May at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrack & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Gazette.

Mr. A. A. Chalmers, second officer, Changwo, has resigned.

Mr. J. A. Ferguson has been appointed supernumerary third engineer, Laishang.

Mr. W. G. B. Crawford, supernumerary, Laishang, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. A. Cobb, second officer, Laishang, has gone acting chief officer, Foching.

Mr. J. Mc N. Thomson, acting chief officer, Foching, is awaiting orders.

Mr. F. E. Lane, supernumerary, Laishang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. Neilson has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Laishang.

Mr. B. J. McClelland, second officer, Kingsing, has gone second officer, Loongwo.

Mr. W. Martinson, second officer, Loongwo, has gone second officer, Tungwo.

Mr. L. Foote, third engineer, Laishang, has gone acting second engineer, same ship.

Mr. G. Mover, second engineer, Laishang, has resigned.

Mr. W. V. Atkinson has been appointed third engineer, Laishang.

Mr. L. B. Edwards, third engineer, Laishang, is on leave.

Mr. Geo. Butland has been appointed second officer, Liansing.

Mr. J. H. Carter, second officer, Liansing, has resigned.

Mr. E. S. Shepherd, second officer, Laishang, has gone acting chief officer, Wingsang.

Mr. W. D. Rogers, from leave, has gone second officer, Kingsing.

Mr. F. M. R. Carter has been appointed third officer, Namsang.

Mr. J. W. Grier, third officer, Namsang, has resigned.

Mr. J. A. L. Taylor, chief officer, Chipping, has resigned.

Mr. F. S. Lewis, third officer, Suising, has resigned.

Mr. G. O. Thomson, chief officer, Chusan, has gone chief officer, Sungkiang.

Mr. J. G. Smith, chief officer, Sungkiang, has gone chief officer, Chusan.

Mr. D. Williams, second officer, Pakhoi, has gone second officer, Kanchow.

Mr. G. Forrest, second officer, Kanchow, has gone second officer, Pakhoi.

Captain S. Sidford, from leave, has gone master, Chinbus. Capt. Finlayson, Chinbus, is on leave.

Mr. F. H. Lacks has been appointed second officer, Tatung.

Mr. F. O. Lucas, second officer, Tatung, is on reserve.

Mr. A. Warrild, second officer, Szechuen, has gone second officer, Chusan.

Mr. J. A. Craig, acting chief engineer, Siangtan, has gone second engineer, Poyang.

Mr. D. A. Malcolm, second engineer, Poyang, has gone chief engineer, Siangtan.

Mr. G. Cormack, supernumerary, Hain Peking, has gone second engineer, Kanchow.

Mr. J. H. Stephen, second engineer, Kanchow, has gone second engineer, Yunnan.

Mr. A. Campbell, second engineer, is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. R. K. Barnes, third engineer, Lanyai, has gone acting second engineer, Kiang.

Mr. G. P. Christie, supernumerary, Hain Peking, has gone third engineer, Lanyai.

Mr. G. S. Douthwaite, supernumerary third engineer, Kiang, is on reserve.

Mr. J. Perry, third engineer, Pakhoi, has gone third engineer, Fengting.

Mr. J. Vanstone, acting third engineer, Fengting, has gone acting third engineer, Pakhoi.

Mr. J. A. Craig, second engineer, Kiang, has gone chief engineer, Siangtan.

Mr. D. M. Neilson, chief engineer, Siangtan, is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. G. Meyers has been appointed third engineer, Kwangshai.

Mr. O. Hendriksen, from leave, has gone second officer, Anping.

Mr. J. Malcolm, second engineer, Irene, has gone second engineer, same ship.

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For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur., 20th May at 4 light
Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Thur., 20th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 22nd May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hangsang	Sun., 23rd May at 4 light
TIENSIN via Wwei	Chipsang	Sun., 23rd May at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Chipsang	Tues., 25th May at 4 light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Yunsang	Wed., 26th May at 4 light
MANILA	Yunsang	Sat., 29th May at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu	Namsang	Sat., 3rd June at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Adult qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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TO SAIL

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TO

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	P. & O.	20, May
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of N. Castle	B. L. L.	27, May
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M.	29, May
London	Mon'shire	J. M. Co.	19, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan & Korea	P. M. Co.	26, May
Via Tientsin & Japan & Korea	O. S. K.	31, May
New York via Panama Canal	D. & Co.	E. of May
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan & Korea	P. M. Co.	1, June
Boston & New York via Suez	B. L. L.	10, June
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan & Korea	P. M. Co.	15, June
San Francisco via Tientsin & Japan & Korea	Nippon M.	13, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenhay	G. L. Co.	28, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changeha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Tientsin via Weihaiwei	C'ching	B. & S.	20, May
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	20, May
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'bon & Surat	Surat	B. L.	23, May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	4, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
African Ports	Tiptanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikarom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjiklatip	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikmanok	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE"

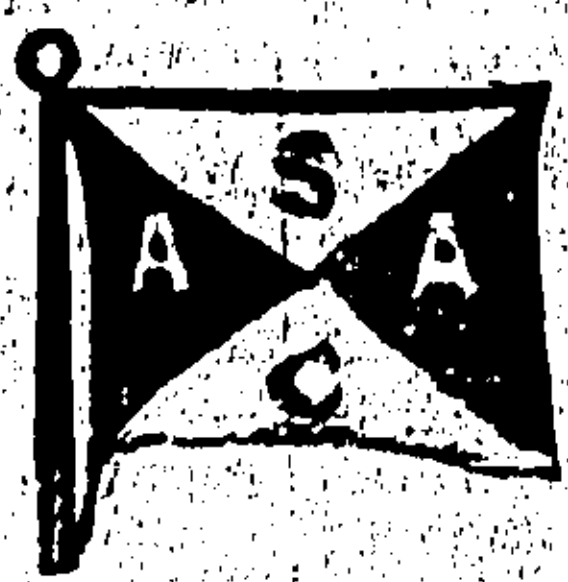
5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 10th June.

For Freight etc. apply to

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General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 11th May, and due to arrive Vancouver on Tuesday, the 23rd May.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama on Wednesday, May 12, for Hongkong, via Manila. She is carrying the mails and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 24th inst.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, May 20, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama & Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S. S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May.

The s.s. JAPAN from Calcutta left Singapore on the 15th inst., morning and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,912, T. Hori, 10th inst.—Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Nanyo Maru, Jap. s.s. Nishigama, 10th inst.—Batavia, Sugar—M.B.G.K.	
Haidle, Norw. s.s. 1,060, A. Sveen, 11th inst.—Borneo, General—China.	
Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Blom, 12th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—O. S. S. N. Co.	
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, C. A. Robertson, 13th inst.—Bangkok, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Sangola, Br. s.s. 3,994, M. Hoo, 13th inst.—Moji, 8th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kumeang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 14th inst.—Kobe, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Tambow, Rux. s.s. 2,517, L. Alefseff, 14th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. Gen.—Order.	
Kwanglee Chinese s.s. 1,483, J. McArthur, 14th inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Tonglee Chinese s.s. 832, M. Honda, 15th inst.—Bangkok, 7th inst. Gen.—Chinese.	
Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1,226, Speed, 15th inst.—Bangkok, 6th inst. Rice—B. & S.	
Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, T. Odme, 16th inst.—Bangkok, 9th inst. Rice—T. & Co.	
Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,173, L. A. Huxley, 16th inst.—Saigon, 12th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1,199, Walker, 16th inst.—Hongay, 12th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Taishun, Chir. s.s. 1,200, Wisterland, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,562, John Jenkins, 16th inst.—Saigon, 12th inst. Rice—Chinese.	
Korea, Am. s.s. 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 17th inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.	
Fritthof, Norw. s.s. 891, J. Kristensen, 17th inst.—Bangkok, 9th inst. Rice—Chinese.	
Sinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,616, C. C. Williams, 17th inst.—Bangkok, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Jenkins, 17th inst.—Saigon, 13th inst. Rice—Chinese.	
Shidzuka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Tonn, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Laomedon, Br. s.s. 4,368, H. W. M. Evans, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Doyle, 17th inst.—Port Parval, 14th inst. Gen.—B. T. and Co.	

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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	170'	10' top bottom	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	170'	10' top bottom	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	170'	10' top bottom	10'	10'	10'
Paint Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	170'	10' top bottom	10'	10'	10'
Paint Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	170'	10' top bottom	10'	10'	10'
SAI KONG					
Commodore Dock	170'	10' top bottom	10'	10'	10'
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	170'	10' top bottom	10'	10'	10'
General Dock	170'	10' top bottom	10'	10'	10'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong

Telephone No. 24, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Volunteer Reserve Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R., state:—

Gun Club Unit guard. Will be relieved by the H.K.V.O. on Saturday May 22nd.

Detachment Camp guard. The Reserve will relieve H.K.V.O. on Saturday May 22nd and the guard will be provided daily from the following details.

Saturday May 22nd Sections 3 and 4 of A Co. under Capt. W. L. Carter; Sunday May 23rd Sections 1 and 2 of B Co. under Capt. Bratton; Monday May 24th Sections 3 and 4 of B Co. under Lieut. Bonny; Tuesday May 25th Section 1 of C Co. under Lieut. Branch; Wednesday May 26th Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co. under Capt. D. Landre; Thursday May 27th Sections 1 and 2 of A Co. under Lieut. Evan-Jones; Friday May 28th Sections 3 and 4 of A Co. under Lieut. C. H. Blasco.

Those guards will consist of 1 Officer 3 N.C.O.s and 24 men and will fall in at Murray Pier at 6.20 p.m. Dress marching order with haversack, waterbottle, topee and 150 rounds of ammunition. Dinner will be provided. Private raincoats should be carried rolled over the right shoulder.

Volunteer Headquarters guard. A guard of 1 N.C.O. and 3 men will be on duty from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily and will be provided by the following details.

Saturday, May 22nd Section 1 of C Coy. Sunday, May 23rd Section 4 of C Coy. Monday, May 24th Section 1 of A Coy. Tuesday, May 25th Section 3 of A Coy. Wednesday, May 26th Section 1 of B Coy. Thursday, May 27th Section 3 of B Coy. Friday, May 28th Section 2 & 3 of C Coy. These guards will be detailed by the Section Commanders who will report to the Orderly Sergeant the day before. Orderly Sergeant-Corpl. J. A. Young.

Transfer. Pte. F. Graham is transferred from Section 4 of C Coy. to Section 3 of B Coy.

Postings. Pte. W. Nicholson to A Coy. Section 1. Pte. J. A. Ballen to B Coy. Section 2.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Parades.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Parades for Thursday, 20th instant.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Aiming Drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Recruits, Squad drill, Training and Aiming instruction, at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co.—Rifle exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters. Sergt. Bullock will attend.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Scouts Co.—Company Drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and proceed by special tram. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

On duty at Headquarters and Kowloon.

From 7 a.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 21st inst.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Bty., Centre Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty Lieut. Kennell.

From 7 a.m. 21st to 7 a.m. 22nd inst. No. 2 Sec. Art. Bty., and Right Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty Lieut. C. Smith. Orderly Officer for week Lieut. Preston. Orderly Sergeant for week Corpl. Carpenter.

Not a day guard at Headquarters. Only the N.C.O. and the first sentry are required to parade at 7 a.m.

OPIUM RUNNING.

A case of remarkable interest to the Colony since it threw light on the extensive opium running which is carried on with the Colony came before the Magistrate this afternoon.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged by Detective Sergeant Pincott, with being in unlawful possession of 80 balls of Malwa opium, valued about \$2,200.

According to the evidence the opium was found in several concealed trunks, at the Hongkong Hotel.

The hotel runner, of the Hongkong Hotel said that defendant brought the trunks ashore, to the Hongkong Hotel, from the s.s. Hiranu Maru which had come from the south. On the ship, the defendant paid the trunks to Hongkong to Mr. Cohen, but he had previously said he was taking them to the Hotel China, at West Point.

Detective Sergeant Pincott said he boarded the Hiranu Maru on its arrival and he saw the defendant on board. He saw him hand over the boxes to the Hongkong Hotel runner. Later he saw the defendant in the manager's room at the hotel. He asked defendant if he had brought any luggage ashore and he replied by asking witness if he was a friend of Mr. Cohen's; and the detective said he was. The defendant then pointed out the trunks, but he said he had not the keys. Witness went with defendant to the Chinese hotel, where he had been staying and in a box the keys were found. Defendant said the keys belonged to his master.

Defendant in answer to the joint charges said he followed his master from Shanghai to London on January 3. He stayed two weeks in London. His master said he was going to America and that defendant had to take two boxes to Hongkong and wait there for him. His master went away on Monday and before leaving he told his friends that a Japanese steamer was leaving on Friday and that defendant would travel on the steamer with two boxes. "Mr. May brought them to me in the City in London." The hotel runner came on board with a friend and the latter asked defendant if he was Mr. Cohen's boy, and he said he was. The man then asked for the two boxes. The hotel porter got the boxes. Defendant then went to the Chinese Hotel. His master told him before he left London to see a man named Read at the Hongkong Hotel. Defendant worked in Mr. Read's room on Saturday. The boxes did not belong to him, they were his master's. He did not know the contents of the box.

His Worship asked where Mr. Read was.

Detective Pincott said he left the Colony by the Kalmar Maru, yesterday. He had been staying at the Hongkong Hotel for some time.

Defendant was discharged.

Dyes for Japan.

Dyes having advanced to such astonishing prices, says the Japan Chronicle, dealers have been active in buying what stocks they could in China, where the supply was not cut off so early and the market was less sensitive.

During April 400,000 kip of aniline dyes, valued at ¥993,986 arrived at Kobe, being an increase of ¥899,022 over the March figures, and of ¥827,174 over those of April 1914. The quantity of course, shows nothing like such an increase, says the Asahi, but there is a slight excess even here. A Seoul despatch states that re-export from Korea is going on at about three times the price paid on original purchase.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

Statement of Accounts for Belgian Relief Fund Concert.

The Organising Committee of the Catholic Women's League Belgian Relief Fund Concert, gives the following statement of accounts of the Concert held at the City Hall on the 12th inst.

Receipts.

Sale of Tickets	\$503.00
Sale of Programmes	29.70
Donation	5.00
	\$537.70

Expenditure.

Hire of Hall and electric light	28.80
Cheong Lee, chairs (reduced rates)	7.50
Coolie hire for plants	2.40
Coolie hire for piano	4.00
Gratuities to servants	2.00
Balance	600.00
	\$ 542.70

The balance of \$503.00 has been handed to the Acting Belgian Consul for the Fund.

The Organising Committee wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express their most grateful thanks to all who kindly contributed towards the success of the concert; to the Misses Liebert, the performers and members for their untiring efforts in selling tickets, and the public for their generous support; to Messrs. Noronha & Co., for printing the tickets and programmes, Messrs. Moutrie & Co. for the loan of piano, and to the Boy Scouts for services at the Hall. It was undoubtedly due to the enthusiasm and goodwill displayed by all, that the concert was such a success.

BATTLE OF WITS.

Singapore Revenue Officers Versus Hongkong.

The remarkable hauls of opium which the Hongkong Revenue officers have been responsible for of late have put the officers in other parts on the go, and particularly in this case in Singapore where a big haul was missed some few weeks back by the men down there, and landed by their rivals in Hongkong.

It would not be doing the Revenue officers of Singapore justice if they were not given their due, and it is pleasing to record that the Blue Funnel steamer which arrived in Hongkong yesterday, had to undergo a vigorous search whilst at the sister port, and the search was not in vain. The amount of opium found on board was no less than 1,500 lbs., which, at the approximate value of about \$10 per lb. works out at \$15,000.

Needless to say the Hongkong men will now be up against stiff sporting competition, but at the same time it is only fair to recognize that they suffer in the handicap for the race for supremacy, since their rivals have first call on the vessels coming from Home.

Army huts are being erected in St. James's Park. Work is now in full progress on the grass slope and of the park. The site of the building is about 200 yards in length, and the huts are being built on brick foundations.

WAR BRIEFLETS.

The Bulletin des Armes, the official newspaper of the French Army, in speaking of the French field gun, makes public the fact that for some time a new explosive has been employed, which greatly increases the effect of its shells.

Amsterdam, April 4. A telegram from Beirut to the Lokalanzeiger says:—The Catholic priest Yusuf Elhail has been sentenced to death and hanged for sending a letter to the President of the French Chamber upon the situation in the Lebanon.

According to the Deutsche Juristenzeitung, 1,472 German lawyers up to the present have been killed on the battlefields, among them seven University professors, 313 Government officials, judges, and public prosecutors, and 1,152 solicitors.

All the unmarried constables in the City Police Force have been invited, through the Chief Commissioner, to join the colours. The City Police Force has a normal strength of more than 1,000 men.

According to the Vienna Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, all reports regarding the alleged intention of Austria to conclude a separate peace with Russia are entirely devoid of foundation.

Geneva, April 17. For the first time German shells have fallen near Bernayesin (?) in Swiss territory. The Swiss authorities have opened an inquiry into the matter.

Fifty members of the Portsmouth police, comprising every unmarried member of the borough force, have voluntarily decided to enlist, and will probably all be permitted to join a particular battalion of the Guards.

Bread riots are reported from Breslau. The daily portions of bread are said to have been doubled, owing to the fear of renewed rioting.—Central News.

Australia's part in the war is costing the people of the Commonwealth over half a million pounds weekly. The conscription alone is costing nearly £70,000 a year.

A rate of forty guineas per cent. was paid on April 9 at Lloyd's, to pay as a total loss should war be declared between Germany and Holland before July 31, 1915.

The Rev. J. P. Simon, vicar of Patcham, near Brighton, has resigned his living in order that he may enlist and go to the front as a motor-ambulance driver.

The export of rubber from Germany has been forbidden. A Dutch firm in Heerenveen, which recently received two motor-cars from Germany, were surprised to find that the wheels were supplied with wooden motor-tyres.

Major Lord Charles C. Mercer-Nairne, 1st Royal Dragoon, son of Lord Lansdowne, who was killed in Flanders on October 30, has left £42,740, exclusive of real and settled estate.

The Duke of Uxell has been arrested at Brussels on a charge of assisting Belgians of military age to join the Army.

A branch of the Overseas Club has been formed in Shanghai, and already contains over 300 members, while further names are being steadily enrolled every day.

THE LLAMA BRAID CASE.

Italian Neutrality and Hongkong Trade.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland the case was continued in which On Hing a trader of Wellington Street sued G. Martini, export merchant of King's Building, to recover the sum of \$1,000 as damages for the non-delivery of twelve cases of assorted Llama braid under a contract of May 1914.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dixon of Messrs Wilkison and Grist for the defendants.

The case set up by the defence was that owing to the war it was impossible to secure the exportation of the goods from Italy.

Mr. Forti the manager who gave his evidence at the last hearing was questioned by Mr. Faithfull.

Is your reason for the non-delivery of the goods on account of the prohibition by the Italian Government?

That is one reason.

And may I take it that the question of obtaining particular dyes arises in consequence of the war?

Yes; it is a matter of common knowledge.

And you will admit that up to now the Italian Government has remained neutral?

It may not be by to-night.

Mr. G. A. Benn, who explained that he had resigned his position with the defendant, said that the reason for non-delivery of the goods was because of the war.

His Lordship after hearing further evidence reserved his judgment.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Parades.

Police Reserve orders issued to-day state:—

At the General Police Station.

Today, May 19th.—Nil.

Thursday, May 20th.—The whole of class C (as detailed for Musketry Meeting) for instruction in the use of Service Rifles, 5.30 p.m. sharp. Men who have had actual experience in the use of such rifles are exempt from this parade.

The Kowloon section of the British Company will receive this instruction at the Water Police Station.

Friday, May 21st.—The whole of classes A and B, for instruction in the use of Service Rifles, 5.30 p.m. sharp.

British Company. Until further orders, members residing in Hongkong, including Banje and Tully, will form No. 1 Platoon, and will be temporarily in charge of Mr. T. Hynes, Superintendent of Mails, General Post Office.

Similarly, residents in Kowloon will form No. 2 Platoon and be temporarily in charge of Mr. A. H. Hewitt, Hok On Cement Works, Hung Hom.

Mr. S. J. Chin-Ohea, North China Insurance Company, will temporarily take charge of all musketry matters and keep all papers in connection with the Company.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. steamer NAMUR arrived at London on the 17th inst. evening. The steamer DURESSA sailed from Calcutta on the 16th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

THE DEATH WHISTLE.

Amazing Story of German Barbarity.

A grim story of German barbarity to their own wounded is related by Mr. Victor E. Menden, of the Morning Post, in an article on the Work of Mr. Alexander Guohkov, formerly President of the Russian Duma, and now at the head of the Red Cross organization on the German front. Mr. Guohkov, who has seen war in many lands, has brought back (says our contemporary) a little piece of mechanism provided by the German Government for the German military hospital officials and used by them on the field, which proves what the German is—a complete savage. This little relic is proof positive of German barbarity beyond all the sworn statements of thousands of mutilated victims and outraged survivors of Germanic warfare, essentially the warfare of trained bullies.

It is, nominally, a special form of whistle with which the hospital orderlies who inspect the fields of battle are supposed to summon extra aid when needed. It hangs by a few links of chain from a button of the tunic. About five inches long, it looks like a rounded bit of wood shaped to fit the gap.

From one end protrudes the whistle, which really whistles, when blown, but is a strong steel tube looking more like a small bore revolver muzzle when viewed end on. At the other end of the wooden grip is a small cross-piece, round which a couple of fingers can conveniently hook. A very curious whistle, and of no particular value as such. But grip the wooden handle, and catch a couple of fingers in the cross-piece, and pull apart, and you find something working like a squirt.

The "Whistle." But it is not a squirt, not even for hot vitriol, the latest Germanic war weapon: that peculiar invention of the fiend is worked by compressed air. This "whistle" for hospital orderlies is a miniature single-shot pistol. The whistle part runs solid through the handle and beyond; when the cross-piece is pulled out like a piston it reveals a slot, into which a ball-cartridge is slipped.

There is a strong spiral spring in the upper part, against which you pull to expose the loading slot. This spring also serves the firing pin. An innocent weapon, only a whistle, which whistles less effectively than scores of more familiar patterns, but a part of the working machinery of the vaunted war-lords of the world. Put in a glass case in a museum with label of origin, this little weapon would suffice to damn the German without further evidence.

The hospital men of the German Army, having satisfied themselves that a given German soldier lying helpless on the field of battle is of no further use to the State as a part of the fighting machine, applies the innocent-looking "whistle" to temple or heart or other vital spots.

Done at Night. There is practically no noise, and the work is always done at night. The German soldier is not a man, only a part of the war-machine, and his value when "out" is that of the useless horse, namely, the skin he wears. Whether the wretch might recover and live for an average lifetime minus a limb or two is of no importance. The German soldier's value is not the life that is still in him, but the uniform he wears, which may serve for another bit of newly impressed mechanism. It is quite a small thing this hospital orderly "whistle," but it opens up an illimitable vista into the foul

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

P. O. Davis charged 12-look master, of s.s. Shing Ping, before Commander, O. W. Beckwith, N., at the Marine Court this morning, with unlawfully arriving in the Colony with 74 passengers on board his vessel, without a passenger certificate.

P. O. Edward Dyke, on giving evidence, stated that at 8.10 p.m. on the 12th inst. he boarded the vessel, and mustered the passengers on the upper deck, and was told by the defendant, that these were all the passengers on board. Later, he found 16 persons below, and 48 hidden in the chain lockers and shelter deck, and there were said to be in attendance on the cattle. There were all together, 142 persons on board. When asked as to his defence, defendant pleaded guilty, and his Worship fined him \$500, or in default, two months.

Lance Sergeant John Moss, charged a boatman, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving a boat into the harbour, during prohibited hours, without a special permit from the Officer in charge of the Examination Service, on the 18th inst. Defendant was fined \$10.

P. O. Thomas Matthews, charged a boatman, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by using net, within the harbour limits for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed thereof, without a permit on the 18th inst. A fine of \$10 was imposed. Another boatman, who was charged by P. O. Charles Aitken with unlawfully making his junk fast to the s.s. Sinking whilst under way, without the permission of the master or officer in charge of the vessel, on the 18th inst., was fined \$30.

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LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:

Month	Tons
May	322
"	370
"	321
"	369
"	330
"	380
"	382
"	357
"	355
"	410
"	368
"	332
"	327
"	328
"	311
"	310
"	373
"	320
Total to 18th inst.	6,300

Daily average 350.00

Minds of those who have been ruling modern Germany, the makers of the gas-blasters of the German Empire. It reveals to us the inward meaning of reports we have read of a manning of wounded German soldiers suddenly becoming dead silent on the appearance of one of their own German officers.

It explains why the Russians, when they finally took Plesien, found German wounded hidden away as far as the wretches could crawl, in attics and cellars and under the floors, anywhere to escape the eye of their butchers—not the enemy who wound with bullet and blade, honestly and openly, but the secret butchers appointed to the German Government, with special weapons devised and made by the German Government for the ends of war as understood by the German.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Captain A. D. S. Powell to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 25th May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Res. 60, Torres Building, Kowloon.
The Whole of His Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Teak Hatstand, Old Fochow Lacquered Cabinet, Fochow Tables and Chairs, Cosy Corners, Fancy Carved Tables and Chairs, Carved Wooden Screens, Morocco Covered Easy Chairs, Oil Paintings on Teak, Five Brasses, Hand Woven Carpets, Persian Rugs, Tien-tsin Carpet, etc., etc.
Oak Extension Dining Table, Camphorwood Sideboard, Oak Dinner Wagon, American Ice Chest, Silver and Electro Plate, Chafing Dish, Electric Fitting, Fine Cooking Stove (new), Aluminium Cooking Utensils, etc.
Twin Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Shanghai made Wardrobes, Chest-of-Drawers, Fochow Opium Divan, Large Zinc Bath and Geyser, etc.
A Quantity of Linen, Blankets, Quilts, etc., etc.

and
1 Singer Sewing Machine with Table and Fittings.
1 Old English Copper Bedwarmer.
Some Pots and Plants

A Collection of Very Fine Old Pekin Brasses and Bronzes including some rare specimens.
On view from Sunday, the 23rd inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

G.  R.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Lease of part of Old Supreme Court Building," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1915, for the lease of certain rooms on the Ground and First Floors of Old Supreme Court Building from 1st June, 1915 to 31st December, 1916, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong on Tuesday, 25th May, 1915, at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th instant to the 27th instant both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1915.

Do not forget after the Show, Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN AND FAREWELL

VISIT FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing **THURSDAY, May 20.**

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

N. B. SALISBURY'S CO.

THE QUINETS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

Prices \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

Plans now at MOUTRIE'S. Commence 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 21ST MAY, 1915.

ENOUGH SAID!!!

**"IT'S THE PERILS
OF PAULINE."**

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

ENCAGEMENT

For a Short Season only.

Commencing Wednesday, 19th May.

CARTOONIST

HONESTY THAT KILLS. Drama

DICK & HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW. Comic.

TWO MEN & A MULE. Comic.

Miss **TWEEDLEDUM** IS TAKEN FOR A NIHILIST. Comic.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

NOTICE.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.

ENGLISH TAILORS.

No. 2, WYNDHAM ST.

(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT FIT.

Established 1900.

NOTICE.

GREEN-NISBET TENNIS MATCH POSTPONED.

The Committee of the Hongkong Cricket Club regret, owing to the sudden state of the ground, to be obliged to postpone this match until WEDNESDAY, 19th INST., when all tickets issued will be available.

Owing to the great demand for seats two further stands will be erected. Booking at Moutrie's.

F. M. HODGSON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, St. George's Buildings, on Saturday, the 22nd May, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1915, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	10
Prime Out—		21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk		19
Roast—Shiu		19
Breast—Ngau Lam		17
Soup—Tong Yuk		15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa		20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau		30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung		24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
corned—Ham Ngau Li		60
Head—Ngau Tau		\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin		20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu		11
Tail—Ngau Mei		18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To		6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tu-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Fei Kwai		15
Leg—Yeung Pei		25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau		24
Saddle—		27
Pigs Chittings—Chu Chong		27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap		15
Head—Chu Tai		18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu		18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai		24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk		28
Leg—Chu Pei		20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau		20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu		12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai		22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau		22
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau		28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk		19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung		20
Lard—Chu Yau		20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai		34
Ducks—Ap		32
Doves—Pan Kan		18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	20
(fresh)—		36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai		30
Geese—Ngo		24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap		25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na		45
Pheasant—Shan Kai		75
Quail—Om Chan		25
Partridges—Che Ku		65

FISH:

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu		18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu		15
Carp—Li Yu		20
Catfish—Chik Yu		12
Codfish—Man Yu		14
Crabs—Hoi		26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu		16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu		12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap		13
Dog Fish—Tik To Sha		10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man		13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu		18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin		32
Frogs—Tin Kai		33
Garoupe—Shak Pan		40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu		16
Herrings—Tao Pak		20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap		20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu		18
Loach—Wu Yu		26
Lobsters—Lung Ha		28
Maokel—Chi Yu		20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu		32
Mullet—Chai Yu		16
Oysters—Shang Ho		22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu		12
Perch—Tau Lo		18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong		16
Pleice—Pan Yu		15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong		26
Pomfret, White—Hak Chong		28
Prawns—Ming Ha		38
Ray—Fai Fa Sha		10
Rook Fish—Shak Kau Kung		15
Roschi—Chun Yu		12
Salmon—Ma Yu		30
Shark—Sha Yu		7
Skate—Po Yu		8
Shrimps—Ha		25
Snapper—Lap Yu		28
Soles—Fai Sha Yu		26
Tench—Wan Yu		16
Turbot—Cho How Yu		18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu		60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yin	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe		18
(Chafoo)—Tin Chiu Ping Khe		18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.		3
(brides), Macao—San Shing Chiu		3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Toong Lut		—
Carambola—Yeung To		—
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung		8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung		10
Lichess Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb	28
Fresh—		—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing		5
Sweet—		8
Pears, (American)—Kim San Shoot Lay		—
(Canton), Cookee—Sha Li		10
Peanuts—Fa Shang		10
Plantain—Tai Chiu		—
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai		—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwai		—
Walnuts—Hop To	lb	15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo		—
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	8
Chauk		8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau		8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin		8
Sprout—Ah Chai		8
Long—Tau Kok		10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa		8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa		8
Red—Hung Ke		8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	lb	19
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi		14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shan		8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi		8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu		25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu		10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu		8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu		10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—San Tau	lb	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung		8
old—Lo Keung		9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan		12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	—
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi		1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai		35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko		35
Musk Melon—Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—
Okroes	lb	—
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau		8
Green—Shang Chong		8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau		7
Parley—Kun Tsoi	lb	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Fau Shu		3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse		3
Japan—Yui Pan Shu Tse		3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse		8
Fochow—Fochow Shu Tse		—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa		3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai		5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong		—
Sage—Tse So		—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau		8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi		5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke		6
Taro—Wa Tau		6
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak		4
English—Yeung Lo Pak		—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa		4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa		—
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi		12
Lily root—Lin Ngau		6
Yams—Tin Shu		6
English—Yeung Kan Chai		—
Tau		—

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

1. Flour:—		
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,		\$4.50
per lb.,		10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,		4.00
per lb.,		08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,		3.50
per lb.,		0
2. Tinned Milk:—		
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,		35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,		25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),		25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,		35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,		38
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin		20
3. Sugar:—		
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,		1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,		14
Granulated, per lb.,		14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,		13
No. 2		12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.		

4. Frozen Meat:—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 28th July, 1914.
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary currency, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$5 in value (excepting those articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall be made in subsidiary currency, subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

菓子

Almonds—Bang Yin	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe		18
(Chafoo)—Tin Chiu Ping Khe		18

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.

Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Malmedy.

Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przemyel.

Sept. 28—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Angoulême.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

WHITEAWAY'S
NEW ARRIVALS OF LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
SHOES.



TAN GLACE KID BAR SHOES.

Broad Nature Form Fittings Wide Welts. Stout Soles.			
Size	4 5 6	7 8 9 10	11 12 1
Price	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$4.25 Per Pair.
White Canvas Ditto.			
Size	4 5	7 9 10	11 12 1
Price	\$3.00	\$3.75	\$4.25 Per Pair.

TAN CALF SANDALS.

Broad Fittings and Wide Welts as Above.			
Size	4 5 6	7 8 9 10	11
Price	\$3.25	\$4.00	\$4.50 Per Pair.



LADIES' WHITE CANVAS PUMPS.

Smartly Cut, with Low Vamp Covered Heel Canvas, Coloured Buckle or White Bow. Price \$6.50 Per Pair.

Another Neat Pump with Side Bow, Covered Heel, Low Vamp. Price \$3.75 Per Pair.

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS LACE SHOES.

Good Wearing, Easy Fitting, Shape Similar to Sketch.

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Oct. 12—A Boer "commando" in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Ypres.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chile.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded. Russians reoccupy Jaroslavl.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannsburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle

which ends in a notable Serbian victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Buenos Aires in Asia Minor.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Mesoudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Servians capture large Austrian forces.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzza River.

Dec. 22—French Parliament assembles.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of \$340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus. Russians overrun Bukovina.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blücher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose two battleships at Givernois and Ouhay.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 3—German destroyer sunk by British submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary

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Budge W
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Cooke Mrs F L
Cooke Mrs J F
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J F
Course A
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Dutton Mr & Mrs
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Bettison Mr & Mrs
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Chipp C N
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Cooke Mrs F L
Cooke Mrs J F
Cooke Master G J M
J F
Course A
Cossart Mr & Mrs
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Graham W E
Hardiman A
Hassie Mr & Mrs
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Hemming F R
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Hunter Mr & Mrs J
Jackson Mr & Mrs
Johnstone H

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Cox Mr & Mrs
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Gibbs A W
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Filkins Miss D
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Harden A
Higgsworth
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Bowler Mrs
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Carmichael Mr & Mrs
Mrs H F
Cartwright H A
Caselli Mr & Mrs D
C C
Cary F W
Cousland A
Darling Col R E
Feldman Major
Feldman Mr & Mrs
J H O
Hale Mr & Mrs B A
Hed B A
Hall Col Gordon
Harden A
Hazeland F A
Hobbs Mrs
Humphreys Mr and Mrs
Mrs W G
Humphreys Mr and Mrs
Mrs C

March 14.—German cruiser Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16.—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk off the West Indies in November.

March 19.—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.

March 21.—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22.—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24.—British airmen carry out successful attack on German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 26.—German submarine U29 sunk with all hands.

March 28.—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

March 31.—Australia offers another contingent.

April 6.—His Majesty the King forbids consumption of wines, spirits and beer in any of his houses.

April 8.—Prince Elitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

NOTICES

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—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of the Lusitania.

CONTENTS.

Day by Day	1-3	New Motor Boat	42
Steamers	4	Prince of Wales' Fund ...	43
Passenger Lists	5	Appointments	43
Hotel Lists	6	The Colony's Finances	43
Correspondence	7-8	From the Pulpit	44-46
Commercial	9-11	Samauipio Public Dis-	
The Courts	12-17	penary	46
Leading Articles	18-24	Master, Mate and Engineer	
Notes and Comments	25-29	Examinations	46
Special Articles	30-38	Contemporary	47-48
Sport	39	Legislative Council	49-50
The War and Hongkong		The s.s. Nellore Ashore ...	50
Shipping	40	Presentation	51
Hongkong Volunteers at		Outrage on the Praya	51
the Front	40	The Kaiser's Invitation ...	51
Postmaster General's Re-		For the Belgian Relief	
port	41	Fund	52
Bank Note Circulation ...	41	Opium Fund on a Steamer	52
The Work of the Supreme		Telegrams	
Court	42		

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Steamship "KOREA." From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA. The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board May 18th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered May 24th, 1915 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown May 21st, 1915 at 10 a.m. No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before June 3rd, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized. R. O. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, 17th May, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "KATORI MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today. Goods not cleared by the 24th May, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1915.

Commercial.

Government Control of Factories.

The London Gazette of March 25 contains the new rules under the amended Defence of the Realm Act. These rules give the Government extremely wide powers of commandeering premises and plant. The Admiralty and the Army Council may take possession of any unoccupied premises in order to house workmen employed on war material. They may demand particulars of the output of any factory or workshop. They may take possession of any factory or workshop, or of any plant therein, without taking the building; and they may give orders to the occupiers and workpeople of the factory or workshop so taken. Further, they may order the work in any factory or workshop to be done according to their directions. They may regulate or restrict the work carried on in a factory, and they may remove the plant in order to increase the production of war material elsewhere. After April 5 it will be unlawful to send letters abroad, or to receive them from abroad, otherwise than through the post; and the sending through any channel of a letter written in invisible ink becomes an offence against the Act. The Gazette also contains rules about the civilian's right to trial by jury, but these merely carry out the provisions of the Defence Acts.

Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates.

The strong financial position of Gula-Kalumpung served it in good stead at the time of crisis in August last. Despite the suspension of credits and the general dislocation of trade says *The Financier* the company was able to carry on as usual without a hitch. The delay in transporting the produce from the East and the subsequent wait at the docks is a source of considerable embarrassment to such companies as have little cash in reserve. At yesterday's meeting of this company the chairman, Mr. Frederick Anderson, showed how costs of rubber production at Gula-Kalumpung have been reduced by 1s 9d per lb within the last four years. Although it is obvious that this item cannot be reduced at the same rate indefinitely, a further scaling down is confidently anticipated. It is also noteworthy that, although the present company has added to the cultivated area 1,500 acres of rubber and 1,700 acres of coconuts, at a cost of about £114,000, the dividends paid, averaging about 10 per cent. per annum, have been solely earned by that section of the property planted by the vendor company. That being so, a substantial increase in profits may be looked for when the new areas come into bearing.

Metals.

The March report of Sir S. W. Royce & Co., Ltd., Manchester, states:—A month ago pig-iron was not having much inquiry, and values were just steady; there was a slight easing during the early days of this month, but this soon changed to a continued heavy advance, until values are now some 6/- per ton higher than a month ago: there is some feeling that this advance has been too rapid, and at present there is not much business. Shipments from Middlesbrough are latterly not heavy, and there is some increase in stocks in public stores. The market, however, remains very firm. Copper after easing early in the month has improved, and closes firm at an advance of 45 per ton. Straits tin advanced strongly during the first fortnight, but has since quite collapsed; it is now £12 per ton lower than a month ago, and is weak. Spelter continued its steady advance during the early part of this month, but has latterly receded somewhat, and is irregular. Pig lead has advanced 4s 10s. per ton, and is firm.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£790 b.	120,000	£125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	790	£2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to £27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	260 b. x	10,000	£250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1170 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	4855 s.	12,400	£250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	2225 b.	12,000	£100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	130 b.	20,000	£100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	385 b.	8,000	£250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	44.90 b.	30,000	£25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	4.90	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	47 b.	20,000	£50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	47	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hengkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	23 b.	80,000	£16	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	58 1/2 b.	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	99	Final of 3% m'king 5% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	93/- b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	93/-	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	38 1/2 b.	40,000	£10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	38 1/2	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	117 n.	20,000	£100	all	98 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	117	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	29 n.	7,000	£100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	29 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion.	33/6 s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3.60 b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tromp Mines Ltd.	32/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	71 b.	60,000	£50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	71	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	58 b.	50,000	£50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	58	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	51 b.	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	83 b.	30,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	83	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	194 b.	13,000	£100	£100	128 July	120 Dec.	113	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	113 b.	20,000	£50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	113	\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	108 s.	60,000	£100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	108	\$3 for year ending 31.12.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	7 s.	160,000	£10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	45 cents for year 1914
H'phroy Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	47 b.	6,000	£10	30	45 Jan.	4 Feb.	40	\$3 for 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 b.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
Shanghai Lands	101 b.	12,500	£50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	70 b.	10,000	£100	all	100	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	100 b.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	135 May	155	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	155 b.	125,000	£10	all	8 1/2 Mar.	7 June	7 1/2	50 cents 31.7.08
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	37 b.	75,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	14	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Kung Yik	14 s.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 Mar.	89	Tls. 12 for 1913
Laou Kung Mow	89 b.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	99 1/2	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30.6.14
Shanghai Cottons	99 1/2 b.	20,000	£50	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	85 cents for 1914
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10 e.	60,000	£12	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4 1/4 s.	50,000	£1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.10	70 cts. for 1914
Do. (Spec. shares)	11 s.	40,000	£10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	8.10 b.	400,000	£10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.90	50 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 s.	60,000	£10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	41 1/2	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	6.90 b.	6,500	£25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	41 1/2 s.	60,000	£10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	184 b.	325,000	£5	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.20	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. per share for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 1/2 b.	25,000	£10	all	6 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	41	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.15 b.	25,000	£10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Langkats	41 b.	12,000	£10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	\$1.50 for 1910.
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10 s.	50,000	£10	all	—	—	—	None
Do. (New)	1 s.	12,000	£10	all	—	—	—	None
Philippines Ltd.	4 b.	75,000	£10	all	—	—	—	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5 s.	12,000	£10	all	—	—	—	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Societe des Pulpes et Papiers	20 s.	13,200	£50	all	—	—	—	70 cts. for 1913
terres du Tonkin	20 s.	20,000	£5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new 30.6.14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	3 1/2 n.	27,723	£10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	16 1/2	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	16 1/2 b.	90,000	£10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7.10	
Watson and Co., Ltd.	7.10 b.	21,000	£7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	
William Powell, Limited.	6 1/2 s.	6,000	£25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.							

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, MAY 19, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

19th May.

Selling.	Demand India	136 1/2	T/T France	2.30	6 m/s. France	2.46
T/T	T/T Bombay	136 1/2	Demand Paris	2.30 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael	\$57.10
Demand	Demand Bombay	136 1/2	On Haiphong	7 1/2 prem.	Sovereign	\$10.80 nom.
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	136 1/2	On Saigon	7 1/2	Bar Silver ready	23 9/16
60 d/s	Demand Calcutta	136 1/2	On Bangkok	85	forward	
4 m/s	Demand Manila	89 1/4				
T/T Shanghai	T/T San Francisco	43 1/2	Buying.			
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York	43 1/2	4 m/s. L/O	1/10 1/2	SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
T/T Singapore	T/T Yokohama	110 1/2	4 m/s. D/P	1/10 1/2	Discount per \$100:	
T/T Japan	T/T Hong Kong	110 1/2	6 m/s. L/O	1/10 1/2	Chinese 20 cts. pieces	\$17 3/4
T/T India	T/T Tientsin	136 1/2	30 d/s. Sany & M.	1/10 1/2	Chinese 10 cts. pieces	\$18
			30 d/s. San Francisco	45 1/2	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$ 7 7/8
			4 m/s. Manila	2 1/2	Hongkong 10 cts. pieces	\$ 7 1/8
			4 m/s. Hong Kong	2 1/2		

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
KOREA, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$1,200,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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NIGHT CARS.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
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SUNDAYS.
7.45 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
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1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11.00 P.M.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement with the Company, Office,
Aldemore Buildings,
Des Vaux Road

SING & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, (Old Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

OPPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Malwa, New.....\$9.100 per p.
Malwa, Old.....9.200
Patna, New.....9.325 per p.
Patna, Old.....9.280
Benares, New.....9.050
Benares, Old.....8.950

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Beaten. It Equals For Food, Catering, Confectionery and all the Finest and Liquors

MARTIN'S

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

APOL'S STEEL

AUTOMOBILES IN THE FAR EAST.

An Expanding Market.—Opportunities for British Makers.

In view of the fact that the trade in automobiles will be a gradually expanding one in the Far East, we may with advantage devote some space to it in the present issue of *Eastern Engineering*. At present the opportunities for any large general development in this industry in China are limited, owing to the lack of suitable roads, but in certain localities of this vast country British makers, by taking time by the forelock, will be able to secure a market that should prove in time to be a very considerable outlet for their machines.

Manchuria.

We may give a concrete example of what we mean. Notwithstanding the prevailing idea that there is no opening for motor-car trade in Mukden (Manchuria) because of the scarcity of good roads, a French firm with headquarters in Shanghai some time ago decided to experiment by sending there, an expert mechanic with half a dozen cars, and a number of rubber-tired jirikishas. About six miles of good road between the native city and the Japanese railway station had just been completed. Premises were secured and business started by hiring out the cars and jirikishas. The novelty won some business for the motor cars, and the jirikishas paid well from the start. A small company was then formed to operate a line of passenger motors on one of the new roads. The venture proved an immediate success, notwithstanding the fact that the fares are double those charged on the antiquated and lumbering horse trams on the same road. There are now a number of private cars in the town, and this venture will probably lead to a considerable trade, especially as the old roads are constantly being improved, and new ones constructed.

We may take another instance. Although the chief portion of the Colony of Hongkong is an island composed almost entirely of a mountain ridge, in which roads have been constructed in the past only for pedestrians, sedan chairs, or jirikishas, and mostly at exceedingly steep grades, the past year has developed a considerable trade in automobiles. A large number are now in use in the colony, and several garages are doing a thriving business in renting cars for tourists and pleasure parties. A Consular official recently remarked that it has come to be a fashionable as well as a common thing for Chinese festive parties to add an automobile ride along the seashore to other means of entertainment. Public cars, accordingly, are usually those built for large parties, not necessarily speedy or of high power, but roomy. Well-to-do Chinese and Eurasians have begun purchasing medium to low-priced cars for private use, and these cars, mostly American, follow the usual run of such machines for family use in the United States. Cars at around \$1,500 gold and weighing about 3,000 lbs. and seating ordinarily four

COMMON-SENSE DIET

Some of the Most Digestible Foods.

Most of the maladies that afflict humanity have their origin in indigestion; and many an illness would be prevented by a knowledge of facts about simple and digestible food, and the adoption of a sensible diet. As a rule, says a writer in the *Family Doctor*, far too much meat is taken, especially by those leading sedentary lives. In such cases it should only be taken once a day, instead of at all three principal meals. Wholesome bread is a nutritious substitute for white; coffee, occasionally, is a wholesome change from the eternal tea; but in a much more valuable article of food than most people suppose, especially for thin, nervous people, who are inclined to be neurotic.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Some kind of fruit taken on awakening in the morning, such as apples, pears, oranges, &c., form an excellent substitute for that pernicious cup of early tea, to which so many doctors are sworn enemies. Bananas, especially, are now being imported in such large quantities that they are fast becoming—and deservedly—a most popular fruit. Vegetables, too, should be eaten in far greater abundance than is the case. Onions are a most valuable adjunct to the ordinary menu; salads, particularly of cooked vegetables, dressed with plenty of oil, are tasty and wholesome. By those who have much brain work and excessive fatigue, the value of milk is often underestimated, and those who cannot, or think they cannot, digest it can assimilate it easily by taking it very hot and adding a pinch of salt. Last, but not least, water is the ideal drink, and plenty of it.

or five people are usually preferred. American cars are in most general use, as they are about 30 percent cheaper, quality for quality. European makes are preferred for their strength and finish, but American cars represent more value in this market for the price. There is a strong movement in the colony toward the improvement of all roadways on the lower levels and on the mainland portion of the colony so as to accommodate automobile traffic.

It Cuts the Cords

that bind helpless hands. It strikes off the shackles of Rheumatism. It restores strength and freedom from pain, brings back the ability to walk, work and enjoy life's richest blessings. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has been for many years the one great liberator of suffering humanity—the marvellous remedy on which absolute dependence may be placed. Countless cases have been cured. Oppressed victims of Rheumatism's tortures have arisen cured. Sufferers given up by doctors and discharged from hospitals, as incurable have obtained ready relief and have been cured by Little's Oriental Balm.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

A new and revised edition of the Hongkong Postal Guide is now on sale at the General Post Office. Price 50 cents per copy.

Much inconvenience and delay in the delivery of correspondence is caused by residents who change their addresses, failing to notify the General Post Office. Residents arriving in or leaving the Colony, or changing their address in the Colony, are requested to notify the clerk at the Post Office, General Post Office, of the change of address at the earliest opportunity.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrones, Palau and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

MAILS DUE.

America, Siberia, 24th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles, & U. Kingdom.—Per KITANO MARU, 20th inst. 10 a.m.
Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Wednesday, 19th May, at 3 p.m.—Per NUBIA, 20th May. Printed Matter and Sample, 10 a.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Japan via Kobe.—Per KUTSANG, 20th inst. 2 p.m.
Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per YINGHOW, 20th inst. 3 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O., Tuesday, 25th May.)

Holbow & Bangkok.—Per HOPSANG, 20th inst. 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st May.

Haiphong.—Per DAIGI M., 21st inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-CHING, 21st inst. noon.

SATURDAY, 22nd May.

Philippine Islands.—Per LOONGSANG, 22nd inst. 2 p.m.
Wet-hal-wei & Tientsin.—Per CHIP-SHING, 22nd inst. 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China.—Per HANGSANG, 22nd May, 4 p.m.
Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per ORENAN, 22nd inst. 4 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday 26th inst.)

SUNDAY, 23rd May.

Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa, via Tamsui.—Per KAIJO M., 23rd inst. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 25th May.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-MUN, 25th May, noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 25th inst. 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per ANHUI, 25th inst. 3 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 29th inst.)

WEDNESDAY, 26th May.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Anping.—Per BOSRU MARU, 26th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia).—Per KO-REA, 26th May, noon.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 29th inst.)

FRIDAY, 28th May.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, &c.—Per HAI-MUN, 28th May 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-TAI, 28th May, noon.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Kueichow, Br. ss. 1320, Forryth, 19th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.
Chopang, Br. ss. 1424, Holmwood, 19th inst.—Swatow, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Kitoan Maru, Jap. ss. 8538, F. E. Cape, 19th inst.—Japan 7th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.
Daigin Maru, Jap. ss. 662, S. Tokanagi, 18th inst.—Haiphong, 16th inst.—Ries—O.R.K.
Monmouthshire, Br. ss. 1197, Eccleston, 18th inst.—London, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Kintuck, Br. ss. 2295, Gilmore, 18th inst.—Singapore, 15th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Kashing, Br. ss. 1140, Byars, 18th inst.—Haiphong, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Wakamatsu, Maru, 2778, I. Mamanaka, 18th inst.—Wakamatsu, 15th inst. Gen.—M.B.G.K.
Haiching, Br. ss. 1387, W. Passmore, 19th inst.—Swatow, 18th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Loongang, Br. ss. 1092, G. Geo. Leach, 18th inst.—Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Nubia, Br. ss. 3697, G. F. Lyndon, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—P. & O.S.N. Co.

DEPARTED.

May 18.

Eiger for Canton
Fausang for Saigon
Hongsang for Canton
Cordillere for Yokohama via Shanghai
Hongsang for Canton
Hongsang for Haiphong via K.O. Wan
Katori Maru for Yokohama via Shanghai
Hitachi Maru for Melbourne
Mexico City, for Saigon
Patria for San Francisco via Manila
Luchow for Shanghai
Kampar for Singapore
Hain Keng for Shanghai
Haitan for Poochow via Swatow
Taming via Hailo via Manila

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

May 18.

Awa Maru for Seattle via Keping
Kashing for Canton
Kakamatsu for Canton
Chingchow for Port Parveval
Kield for Hongkong
Kumsang for Calcutta via Singapore

May 19.

Sul Kai for Kwang Chow Wan
Ikoma Maru for Dairen
Taishun for Canton
Kueichow for Tientsin via Amoy
Hongsang for Sandakan
Choyssang for Canton
Kintuck for Dairen via Shanghai

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Loongang from Manila.—Mr. Buckster.
Per ss. Kitoan Maru from Japan etc.—Messrs. Alkemade, T. D. W. Bannister, J. H. Bayling, Miss E. G. Baylis, H. Batlin, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Han & Bay, Mr. & Mrs. A. Mountain, Dr. & Mrs. Law, Mrs. V. Malt, H. M. Shirazee, E. H. Summers, F. A. Malt.

Per ss. Choyssang from Shanghai.—Mr. D. Phillips.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per ss. Patria for San Francisco etc.—S. F. Palmer, Miss M. Walter, Mrs. M. E. Wollaston, J. H. Hurst, Miss H. W. Abrahamson, Miss E. Barber, J. J. Ashness, H. G. Bayling, J. E. Atherley, Miss F. Matheson, E. B. Hewes, Rev. & Mrs. O. H. Hewes, Mrs. J. S. Webster, H. E. Semmiller, C. T. Waller, F. W. Byars, Miss E. G. Grant, A. Thomson, R. C. Sahlm, Mr. & Mrs. L. Willis, W. H. Avery, Miss S. G. Phillips, G. O. Hewes, Miss I. V. Morgan, L. Sharples, Mrs. O. L. Walker, L. Walter, S. E. Harper, Rev. D. H. Lee, Miss J. Ashness, Dr. W. Burke, R. C. Morton, Miss J. Franklin, Dr. M. C. Kramphill, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Mitchell, J. B. Webster.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. ss. Moldavia, from London April 8.—Messrs. G. H. Hooder, J. W. Law, son, O. M. Anderson, T. A. Howard, T. M. Mac, Australia, St. Albans, 15th inst.

Per P. & O. ss. Egypt, from London April 17.—Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. J. Poulson, Mr. H. S. Clark, Mrs. H. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Eng.-O. and W. W. Read.

Per N. Y. K. ss. Katori Maru, from London April 10.—Mr. W. A. Sloan & Mrs. J. Sloan, Miss Lander, Mrs. Doran, Miss Eaton, Dr. & Mrs. J. E. Mitchell.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDER GALT

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.45—Pressure has given way quickly over the Loochoos S. Japan; slight increases are general over the remainder of the area with the exception of N. China N. Japan, where they are considerable.

The depression over Indo-China remains stationary and a further depression is indicated to the south of the Loochoos. An area of moderately high pressure has displaced the northern depression, which has moved to the Sea of Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.45 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S. winds, moderate; cloudy, squally, probably rain later.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, light.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamcocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

19th May, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Wootook	7a	29.75	45	9	0	0
Namuro	7a	29.87	45	9	0	0
Hakodate	7a	29.81	45	9	0	0
Tokio	7a	29.79	45	9	0	0
Koshi	7a	29.78	45	9	0	0
Nagasaki	7a	29.80	45	9	0	0
K'shima	7a	29.84	45	9	0	0
Oshima	7a	29.83	45	9	0	0
Naha	7a	29.79	45	9	0	0
Ishijima	7a	29.75	45	9	0	0
Bonin Is.	7a	29.97	45	9	0	0
Chefoo	7a	29.96	45	9	0	0
Wharwei	7a	29.96	45	9	0	0
Hankow	7a	29.96	45	9	0	0
Johang	7a	29.96	45	9	0	0
Yokohama	7a	29.96	45	9	0	0
Shanghai	7a	29.96	45	9	0	0
Outlat	7a	29.96	45	9	0	0
Sharp P.	7a	29.96	45	9	0	0
Amoy	7a	29.73	71	95	10	10
Swatow	7a	29.70	70	98	0	0
Taihou	7a	29.78	73	92	0	0
Taiwan	7a	29.78	75	90	10	10
Koshun	7a	29.76	84	94	10	10
P'oores	7a	29.78	73	90	2	2
Canton	7a	29.82	78	100	0	0
H'kong	7a	29.74	81	88	3	3
Gap Book	7a	29.75	77	72	2	2
Macao	7a	29.73	77	72	2	2
Wanchow	7a	29.73	77	72	2	2
Fakhoi	7a	29.73	77	72	2	2
Holhow	7a	29.67	77	98	40	40
Phulien	7a	29.67	77	98	40	40
Tourate	7a	29.67	77	98	40	40
O. St. J.	7a	29.82	75	94	20	20
Agapri	7a	29.81	77	92	5	5
Dagupan	7a	29.85	79	93	10	10
Manila	7a	29.86	77	90	0	0
Legaspi	7a	29.86	77	90	0	0
Tacloban	7a	29.87	81	87	0	0
Iloilo	7a	29.85	77	90	10	10
Surigao	7a	29.86	77	94	10	10
Lubnan	7a	29.86	77	94	10	10

O. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, May 19.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drifting rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.76	29.79	29.77
Temperature	85	81	85
Humidity	70	83	70
Wind Direction	WSW	S	SW
Force	3	3	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0
Highest open air Temperature on the 18th	84	84	84
Lowest	73	73	73

H.K. Observatory, 19th May.

O. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

17th May to 23rd May, 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Mean
Mon	10.0	4.0	7.0
Tue	10.1	4.1	7.1
Wed	10.2	4.2	7.2
Thu	10.3	4.3	7.3
Fri	10.4	4.4	7.4
Sat	10.5	4.5	7.5
Sun	10.6	4.6	7.6

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nellore Capt. J. Gaunt R.N.R.	about 20th May	Freight & Passage
LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Nubia Capt. A. B. Garwood R.N.R.	noon 20th May	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	noon 20th May	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA	Karmala Capt. H. G. Evans R.N.R.	about 4th June	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 19th May, 1915.
E. A. Hewitt, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons	MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons	NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons	

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

KOREASailing WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 11 p.m.
SIBERIATUESDAY, 1st June, at 1 p.m.
CHINA (via Manila).....TUESDAY, 15th June, at noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—billiard, water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passage is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier.) R. C. MORTON, Agent.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition San Francisco 1915 Telephone No. 121

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.